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ABSTRACT

The National Crime Survey program has conducted a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities to study the impact of crime on American society. Attitudinal information obtained from a 1974 survey of occupants of 4,906 housing units (9,125 residents age 16 and over) in San Diego reflects crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems, and local police performance. Although 75% of San Diego residents felt crime was increasing nationally, crime and fear of crime made no impact on their daily routines. Most residents felt reasonably safe alone in their neighborhoods at night, with whites feeling more secure than blacks. Crime was not a major influence in moving, shopping or entertainment activities. Whites were more positive in their assessments of police performance than were blacks. Fear of crime had a greater impact on women, the elderly, and former victims. The appendices contain 37 data tables, the survey questionnaire, and information on sample design and size, estimation procedures, estimated reliabilities, and standard error. (NRB)

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San Diego: Public attitudes about crime

A National Crime Survey report

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Preface

Since early in the 1970's, victimization surveys have been carried out under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program to provide insight into the impact of crime on American society. As one of the most ambitious efforts yet undertaken for filling some of the gaps in crime data, the surveys, carried out for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are supplying the criminal justice community with new information on crime and its victims, complementing data resources already on hand for purposes of planning, evaluation, and analysis. Based on representative sampling of households and commercial establishments, the program has had two major elements, a continuous national survey and separate surveys in 26 central cities across the Nation.

Based on a scientifically designed sample of housing units within each jurisdiction, the city surveys had a twofold purpose: the assessment of public attitudes about crime and related matters and the development of information on the extent and nature of residents' experiences with selected forms of criminal victimization. The attitude questions were asked of the occupants of a random half of the housing units selected for the victimization survey. In order to avoid biasing respondents' answers to the attitude questions, this part of the survey was administered before the victimization questions. Whereas the attitude questions were asked of persons age 16 and over, the victimization survey applied to individuals age 12 and over. Because the attitude questions were designed to elicit personal opinions and perceptions as of the date of the interview, it was not necessary to associate a particular time frame with this portion of the survey, even though some queries made reference to a period of time preceding the survey. On the other hand, the victimization questions referred to a fixed time frame—the 12 months preceding the month of interview—and respondents were asked to recall details concerning their experiences as victims of one or more of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted: rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. In addition, information about burglary and robbery of businesses and certain other organizations was gathered by means of a victimization survey of commercial establishments, conducted separately from the household survey. A previous publication, *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Diego* (1977), provided comprehensive coverage of results from both the household and commercial victimization surveys.

Attitudinal information presented in this report was obtained from interviews with the occupants of 4,906 housing units (9,125 residents age 16 and over), or 97.7 percent of the units eligible for interview. Results of these interviews were inflated by means of a multistage weighting procedure to produce estimates applicable to all residents age 16 and over and to demographic and social subgroups of that population. Because they derived from a survey rather than a complete census, these estimates are subject to sampling error. They also are subject to response and processing errors. The effects of sampling error or variability can be accurately determined in a carefully designed survey. In this report, analytical statements involving comparisons have met the test that the differences cited are equal to or greater than approximately two standard errors; in other words, the chances are at least 95 out of 100 that the differences did not result solely from sampling variability. Estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases were considered unreliable and were not used in the analysis of survey results.

The 37 data tables in Appendix I of this report are organized in a sequence that generally corresponds to the analytical discussion. Two technical appendixes and a glossary follow the data tables: Appendix II consists of a facsimile of the survey questionnaire (Form NCS 6), and Appendix III supplies information on sample design and size, the estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and significance testing; it also contains standard error tables.

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Crime and attitudes

During the 1960's, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice observed that "What America does about crime depends ultimately upon how Americans see crime. . . . The lines along which the Nation takes specific action against crime will be those that the public believes to be the necessary ones." Recognition of the importance of societal perceptions about crime prompted the Commission to authorize several public opinion surveys on the matter.[1] In addition to measuring the degree of concern over crime, those and subsequent surveys provided information on a variety of related subjects, such as the manner in which fear of crime affects people's lives, circumstances engendering fear for personal safety, members of the population relatively more intimidated by or fearful of crime, and the effectiveness of criminal justice systems. Based on a sufficiently large sample, moreover, attitude surveys can provide a means for examining the influence of victimization experiences upon personal outlooks. Conducted periodically in the same area, attitude surveys distinguish fluctuations in the degree of public concern; conducted under the same procedures in different areas, they provide a basis for comparing attitudes in two or more localities. With the advent of the National Crime Survey (NCS) program, it became possible to conduct large-scale attitudinal surveys addressing these and other issues, thereby enabling individuals to participate in appraising the status of public safety in their communities.

Based on data from a 1974 attitudinal survey, this report analyzes the responses of San Diego residents to questions covering four topical areas: crime trends, fear of crime, residential problems and lifestyles, and local police performance. Certain questions, relating to household activities, were asked of only one person per household (the "household respondent"), whereas others were administered to all persons age 16 and over ("individual respondents"), including the household respondent. Results were obtained for the total measured population and for several demographic and social subgroups.

[1]President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. *The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, February 1967, pp. 49–53.

Conceptually, the survey incorporated questions pertaining to behavior as well as opinion. Concerning behavior, for example, each respondent for a household was asked where its members shopped for food and other merchandise, where they lived before moving to the present neighborhood, and how long they had lived at that address. Additional questions asked of the household respondent were designed to elicit opinions about the neighborhood in general, about the rationale for selecting that particular community and leaving the former residence, and about factors that influenced shopping practices. None of the questions asked of the household respondent raised the subject of crime. Respondents were free to answer at will. In contrast, most of the individual attitude questions, asked of all household members age 16 and over, dealt specifically with matters relating to crime. These persons were asked for viewpoints on subjects such as crime trends in the local community and in the Nation, chances of being personally attacked or robbed, neighborhood safety during the day or night, the impact of fear of crime on behavior, and the effectiveness of the local police. For many of these questions, response categories were predetermined and interviewers were instructed to probe for answers matching those on the questionnaire.

Although the attitude survey has provided a wealth of data, the results are opinions. For example, certain residents may have perceived crime as a growing threat or neighborhood safety as deteriorating, when, in fact, crime had declined and neighborhoods had become safer. Furthermore, individuals from the same neighborhood or with similar personal characteristics and/or experiences may have had conflicting opinions about any given issue. Nevertheless, people's opinions, beliefs, and perceptions about crime are important because they may influence behavior, bring about changes in certain routine activities, affect household security measures, or result in pressures on local authorities to improve police services.

The relationship between victimization experiences and attitudes is a recurring theme in the analytical section of this report. Information concerning such experiences was gathered with separate questionnaires, Forms NCS 3 and 4, used in administering the victimization component of the survey. Victimization survey results appeared in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Diego* (1977), which also contains a detailed description of the survey-measured crimes, a discussion of the limitations of the central city surveys, and facsimiles of Forms NCS 3 and 4. For the purpose of this report, individuals who were victims of the following crimes, whether completed or attempted, during the 12 months prior to the month of the interview were

considered "victimized": rape, personal robbery, assault, and personal larceny. Similarly, members of households that experienced one or more of three types of offenses—burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft—were categorized as victims. These crimes are defined in the glossary. Persons who experienced crimes other than those measured by the program, or who were victimized by any of the relevant offenses outside of the 12-month reference period, were classified as "not victimized." Limitations inherent in the victimization survey—that may have affected the accuracy of distinguishing victims from nonvictims—resulted from the problem of victim recall (the differing ability of respondents to remember crimes) and from the phenomenon of telescoping (the tendency of some respondents to recount incidents occurring outside, usually before, the appropriate time frame). Moreover, some crimes were sustained by victims outside of their city of residence; these may have had little or no effect in the formation of attitudes about local matters.

Despite the difficulties in distinguishing precisely between victims and nonvictims, it was deemed important to explore the possiblity that being a victim of crime, irrespective of the level of seriousness or the frequency of occurrence, has an impact on behavior and attitudes. Adopting a simple dichotomous victimization experience variable—victimized and not victimized—for purposes of tabulation and analysis also stemmed from the desirability of attaining the highest possible degree of statistical reliability, even at the cost of using these broad categories. Ideally, the victim category should have distinguished the type or seriousness of crimes, the recency of the events, and/or the number of offenses sustained.[2] Such a procedure seemingly would have yielded more refined measures of the effects of crime upon attitudes. By reducing the number of sample cases on which estimates were based, however, such a subcategorization of victims would have weakened the statistical validity of comparisons between the victims and nonvictims.

[2]Survey results presented in this report contain attitudinal data furnished by the victims of "series victimizations" (see glossary).

Summary

Although three-fourths of the residents of San Diego believed that crime was on the rise in the Nation and roughly half estimated that their chances of being robbed or attacked had increased, they were less pessimistic in their assessments of other crime-related matters. Crime and the fear of crime, moreover, had made no impact on the daily routine of most of the city's residents.

Fewer than half as many persons who thought crime was up nationally believed that crime was on the upswing in their own neighborhood, and very few considered their place of residence to be more dangerous than other vicinities in the metropolitan area. Roughly 7 of every 10 felt at least reasonably safe when out alone in their own neighborhood at night, and a much higher proportion expressed no unease about the daytime. Nor were most residents intimidated by crime or the fear of crime from entering other parts of the metropolitan area whenever they needed or desired to do so. Crime was seldom mentioned as the most important of neighborhood problems, and it had not been a major influence on where residents shopped or sought an evening's entertainment. Among those who had moved during the 5 years preceding the survey, crime was not an important element in the decision to move or in the choice of a new location. Nonetheless, some 28 percent of the residents admitted that they had changed or limited their activities in some undefined manner because of crime or the fear of crime.

San Diego residents gave positive ratings to the performance of their local police. Roughly 9 of every 10 thought the police were doing at least an average job, including about 6 in 10 who described the police performance as good. Given the opportunity to suggest how the police could improve their performance, the largest number of respondents suggested changes in the area of operational practices, e.g., an improved focus on more important duties, greater promptness, and improvements in the assignment of police in certain areas or at certain times. About half the city's residents felt that television and newspaper reporting of crime was commensurate with its seriousness; among the others, those who thought the media underplayed the seriousness of crime outnumbered those who believed that crime was overplayed by better than two to one.

In many instances, attitudes and opinions varied with the population subgroup under study. White residents of the city were more likely than the black inhabitants to regard their own neighborhood as at least less dangerous than others in the metropolitan area and to feel at least reasonably safe when out alone in their own neighborhood during the day or after dark. They also were more positive than blacks in their assessment of the performance of the local police. At the same time, relatively more whites than blacks believed that their chances of being robbed or attacked had increased. Where attitudes and opinions differed, the survey showed that crime or the fear of crime generally had had a greater impact on women than on men, on the elderly than on the young, and on those who had earlier been victims of crime than on those who had not been victimized.

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Chart A. Summary findings about crime trends

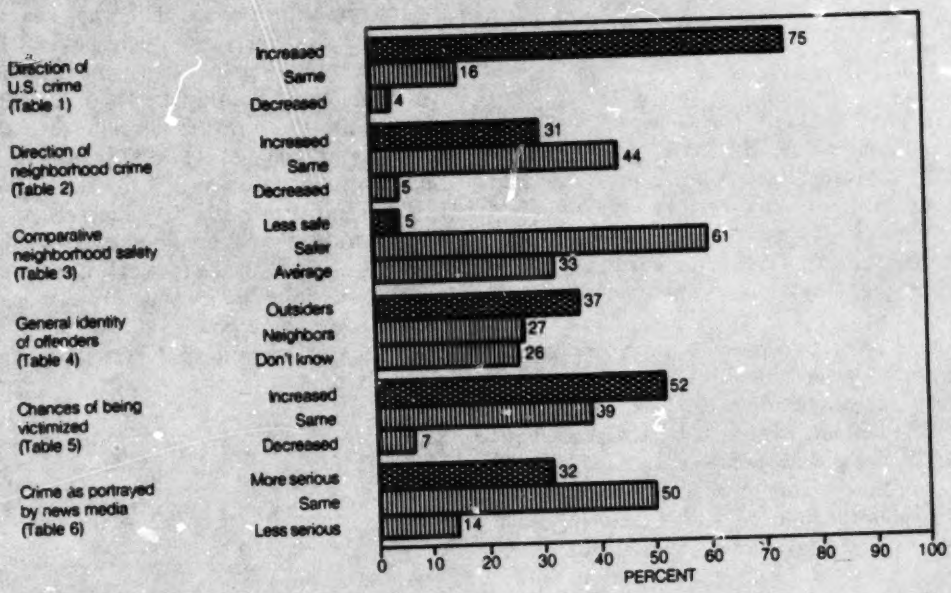


Chart B. Summary findings about fear of crime

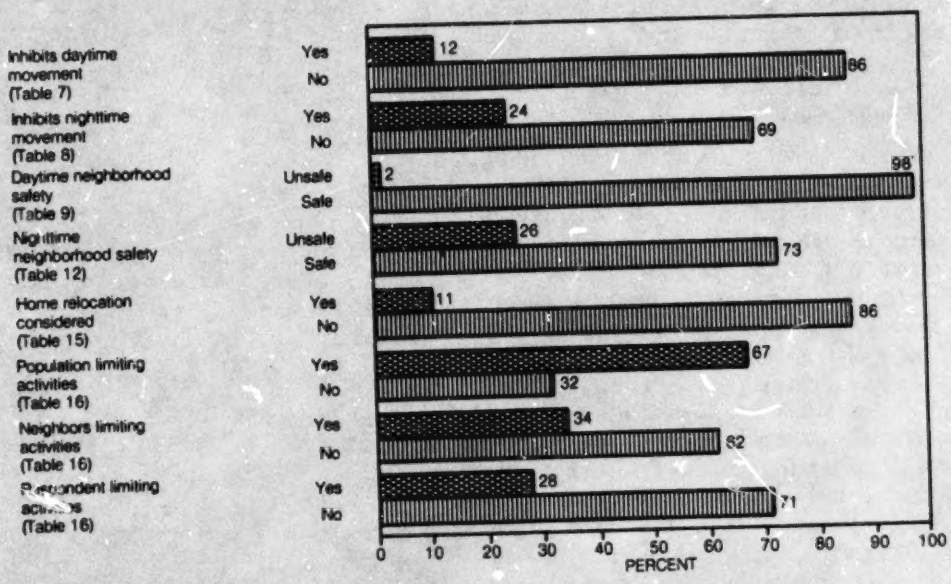


Chart C. Summary findings about residential problems

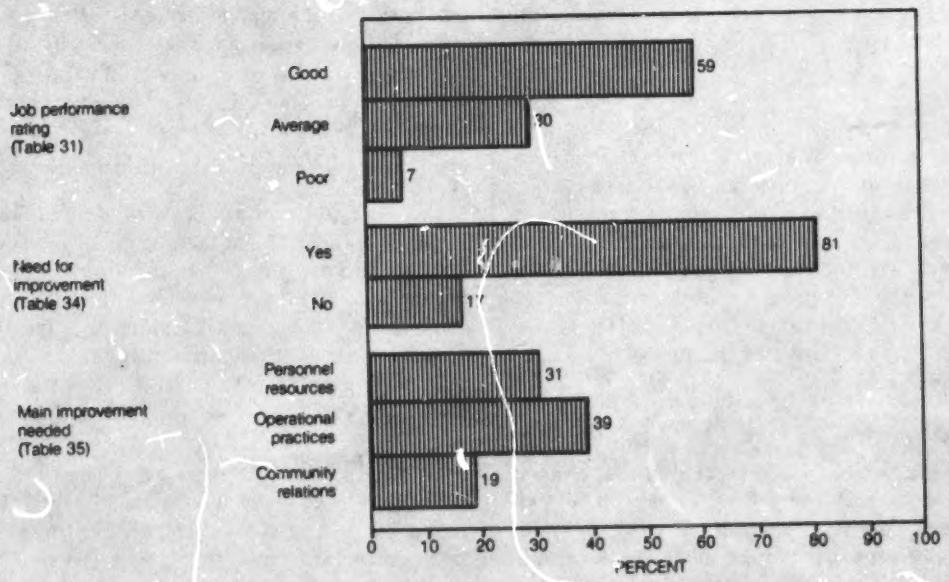
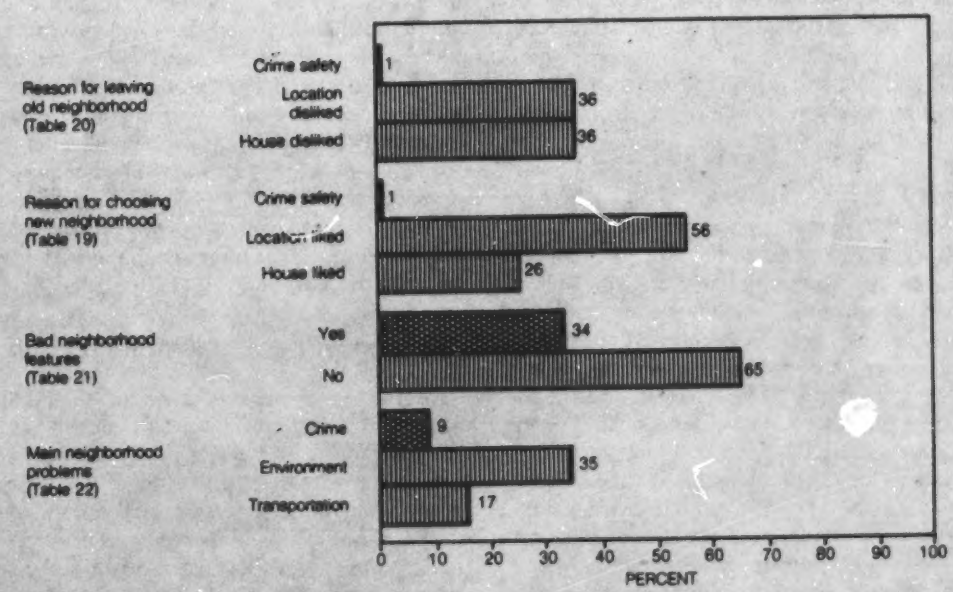


Chart D. Summary findings about police performance



Crime trends

This section of the report deals with the perceptions of San Diego residents with respect to national and community crime trends, personal safety, and the accuracy with which newspapers and television were thought to be reporting the crime problem. The findings were drawn from Data Tables 1 through 6, found in Appendix I. The relevant questions, appearing in the facsimile of the survey instrument (Appendix II), are 9a, 9c, 10a, 12, 15a, and 15b; each question was asked of persons age 16 and over.

U.S. crime trends

Most residents of San Diego believed that crime in the United States had risen during the past year or two. Three of every four residents held this view, compared with only 4 percent who felt the trend was downward and 16 percent who thought that crime levels had remained constant. The remaining 5 percent had no opinion on the subject. Men and women differed little in their assessment of crime trends in the Nation, and there was little disagreement between residents who had been the victims of crime and those who had not. However, a higher proportion of the black residents of San Diego (84 percent) than their white counterparts (75 percent) felt crime to be on the rise nationwide. Residents age 35 and over also were somewhat more likely than younger persons to view crime as increasing.

Neighborhood crime trends

Fewer than half as many who thought that crime was up nationally also believed that crime was on the increase in their own neighborhood. Thus, only 31 percent indicated a belief that neighborhood crime was rising. The largest number of residents (44 percent) felt that the level of crime in their neighborhood was unchanged; 5 percent said it had decreased, and the remaining 20 percent either had no opinion on the matter or said they had not lived in their neighborhoods long enough to know. Among those who had formed a judgment, opinion on whether neighborhood crime had increased, decreased, or remained the same varied but slightly between men and women, between blacks and whites, and among persons of different age. However, relatively more victims of crime (37 percent) than nonvictims (26 percent) believed that crime in their own neighborhood had risen.

A comparative assessment of residents' feelings about neighborhood crime was provided by rating their own neighborhood vis-a-vis others in the metropolitan area. Although few believed crime in their own neighborhoods was decreasing, a majority (61 percent) considered their own neighborhood to be less or much less dangerous than others, and another 33 percent regarded it as about average. Only 5 percent thought their own neighborhood to be more or much more dangerous.

Whites were far more likely than blacks (62 vs. 41 percent) to indicate that their neighborhoods were less or much less dangerous than others; blacks were most inclined to classify their neighborhoods as average. Nonvictims were somewhat more disposed than victims to rate their neighborhood as at least less dangerous. Differences in perception between the sexes and among persons classed by age were not pronounced.

Who are the offenders?

Slightly more than a third of all respondents believed that outsiders were responsible for most of the crime in their own neighborhood, whereas 27 percent attributed these offenses to persons living within the neighborhood. Of the remainder, 4 percent blamed outsiders and local residents equally, 26 percent didn't know who was responsible, and 5 percent denied the existence of crime in their neighborhoods. Among those who acknowledged the presence of neighborhood crime and held an opinion as to the identity of the culprits, a majority blamed outsiders, a finding that held for both men and women, for white residents, for persons age 35 and over, and for nonvictims. Blacks, persons under 35, and the victimized all were not only more likely than others to have implicated neighborhood people, but they also were more disposed to have an opinion about who was committing neighborhood crime. In relative terms, about three times as many persons under age 20 as those 65 and over thought local residents were the culprits.

Chances of personal victimization

Despite their relatively optimistic views about crime in their own neighborhood, San Diego residents felt that their chances of being personally robbed or attacked had increased during the year or two prior to the survey. Some 52 percent of the respondents endorsed this belief, compared with 7 percent who thought the chances had gone down and 39 percent who saw no change. A majority of women, white residents, inhabitants age 25 and over, and victims all felt that their chances of being personally robbed or attacked were greater at the time of the survey than ear-

lier, and the largest proportion of males, blacks, and nonvictims also shared this belief. Only among residents under age 25 was the issue not clear cut. In this segment of society, opinion was about equally divided between those who felt that the possibility had increased and those who claimed it was about the same; another 11 percent thought that there was less likelihood of their being robbed or attacked.

Crime and the media

The survey showed that half the population believed that crime was as serious as portrayed on television and in the newspapers. Among others having an opinion on the matter, 32 percent felt that crime was more serious and, therefore, that the media was underplaying the seriousness of the problem. Some 14 percent thought that the opposite was the case, or that crime was less serious than depicted. In general, opinions on the subject differed but little among the various population groups. However, black residents and persons who had been victimized both were more likely than their white and nonvictimized counterparts to think that crime was more serious than portrayed.

Fear of crime

Among other things, results covered thus far have shown that many residents of San Diego believed crime had increased over the years leading up to the survey, and, in addition, felt their own chances of being attacked or robbed had risen. Whether or not they feared for their personal safety is a matter treated in this section of the report. Also examined is the impact of the fear of crime on activity patterns and on considerations regarding changes of residence. Survey questions 11a, 11b, 11c, 13a, 13b, 16a, 16b, and 16c—all asked of persons age 16 and over—and Data Tables 7 through 18 are referenced here.

Crime as a deterrent to mobility

For most San Diego residents, crime or the fear of crime was not a deterrent to mobility within the metropolitan area. Some 86 percent indicated that there were no parts of the area where they needed or desired to go that they were afraid of entering during the day. And, although there was somewhat more apprehension about movement at night, about 7 out of 10 expressed no fear about entering these sections after dark.

Relatively more whites than blacks and victims than nonvictims were afraid of going into parts of the metropolitan area both during the day and at night, but the differences were not great. For both daytime and nighttime movement, persons age 65 and over expressed less apprehension than did those in the other age groups.[3]

Neighborhood safety

Ninety-eight out of every 100 residents of San Diego felt at least reasonably safe when out alone in their own neighborhood during the day. In fact, a clear majority of residents, irrespective of sex, race, age, or victimization experience, felt very safe under these circumstances. However, men were more likely than women and whites more likely than blacks to feel very safe. The elderly, i.e., those age 65 and over, were less inclined than persons of younger age to feel very safe, but there was little disagreement on the matter between the victimized and the nonvictims.

In general, relatively more men than women in each age group felt very safe when out alone during the day in their own neighborhood, but the proportion of women age 16–19 who considered themselves very safe under such circumstances did not differ significantly from that of elderly men. Black women in each age group were the least likely to feel very safe.

Although roughly three-fourths of the city's inhabitants also felt at least reasonably safe out alone in their own neighborhood at night, the number who felt very safe was less than half that of those who considered themselves very safe under these conditions during the day. Only among white males under age 50 and among black males under age 20 did a majority feel very safe. At the other extreme, most women age 65 and over, irrespective of race, believed themselves to be somewhat or very unsafe, with the number feeling very unsafe exceeding that of those who sensed they were somewhat unsafe.

Overall, men were far less likely than women to have expressed unease being out alone in their neighborhoods at night, and the same held true for persons under age 50 compared with those who were older. Even young women were more apprehensive than elderly men. White residents were somewhat less prone than blacks to have trepidations. Victimization experience appeared to have had little impact on feelings of safety.

[3]It should be noted that the source questions for data covered in this section (Questions 13a and 13b) referred to places in the metropolitan area where the respondent *needed* or *desired* to enter. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that high-risk places, those most highly feared, were excluded from consideration by many respondents. Had the questions applied unconditionally to all sectors of the area, the pattern of responses no doubt would have been different.

Crime as a cause for moving away

Respondents who had stated that they felt somewhat or very unsafe when out alone in their neighborhood during the day or at night were asked whether they thought the neighborhood was dangerous enough for them to consider moving away. Even among this 26 percent of the population, only about one in eight believed the danger sufficiently grave to have considered moving elsewhere. Males, blacks, and crime victims all were somewhat more apt than females,[4] whites, and nonvictims to have given thought to moving because of neighborhood dangers; for the subgroup as a whole, 86 percent had not considered relocating. Persons age 65 and over, those most likely to have indicated some unease about being out alone in their neighborhoods, were among those most unlikely to have contemplated moving elsewhere.

Crime as a cause for activity modification

Some two-thirds of the residents of San Diego thought that people in general were reacting to crime or the fear of crime by curtailing their activities, but only 34 percent believed that neighborhood residents were so doing and only 28 percent claimed that they themselves had limited or altered their daily routine.

A higher proportion of women than men (33 vs. 23 percent) indicated they had limited or changed their activities because of crime, a disparity between the sexes that applied to each age group among whites, but lacked statistical significance among blacks. However, young women (16–19) were no more likely than men age 50 and over to have indicated a change in activities. White males age 16–19 made up the group least likely to have acknowledged some change in activities. Overall, relatively more blacks (36 percent) than whites (28 percent) stated they had curtailed their activities. Victims also were more likely to have done so than nonvictims. Age appeared to play a part in whether or not activities had been modified as the result of crime or the fear of crime. Generally speaking, the older the individual the more likely there had been some limitation of activities, although the differences between particular age groups were not always large nor necessarily statistically significant.

[4]Based on responses shown in Data Table 15, this observation is somewhat misleading because the source question was asked only of persons who said they felt unsafe during daytime and/or nighttime. Totaling 26 percent of the relevant population, individuals who were asked the question included 10 percent of all males, contrasted with 41 percent of all females. Thus, 3 percent of the total population age 16 and over—including 2 percent of males and 4 percent of females—said they had seriously considered moving.

Residential problems and lifestyles

The initial attitude survey questions were designed to gather information about certain specific behavioral practices of San Diego householders and to explore perceptions about a wide range of community problems, one of which was crime. As indicated in the section entitled "Crime and Attitudes," certain questions were asked of only one member of each household, known as the household respondent. Information gathered from such persons is treated in this section of the report and found in Data Tables 19 through 26; the pertinent data were based on survey questions 2a through 7b. In addition, the responses to questions 8a through 8f, relating to certain aspects of personal lifestyle, also are examined in this section; the relevant questions were asked of all household members age 16 and over, including the household respondent, and the results are displayed in Data Tables 27 through 30. As can be seen from the questionnaire, and unlike the procedure used in developing the information discussed in the two preceding sections of this report, the questions that served as a basis for the topics covered here did not reveal to respondents that the development of data on crime was the main purpose of the survey.

Neighborhood problems and selecting a home

Respondents in 65 percent of the households in San Diego stated that their own neighborhoods had no undesirable characteristics, evidence of a considerable degree of satisfaction with the area in which they were living. Of the 34 percent who indicated that undesirable features were present, approximately 9 percent believed crime to be the most important problem, but other issues, such as the environment (noise, trash, overcrowding, etc.), neighbors, and traffic and/or parking, were more commonly cited. Respondents in households that had incurred one or more victimizations were more likely than those in nonvictimized households to have mentioned crime as the most important neighborhood issue, although even these respondents ranked crime after the environment and neighbors. Householders with annual income less than $7,500 were more inclined than their more affluent

counterparts to have cited crime as the most important neighborhood problem.

Only about 1 percent of the respondents in households that had changed residences in the 5 years preceding the survey specified crime as the major reason for leaving the former address or security from crime as the main consideration in selecting a new residence. Reasons unrelated to crime were much more commonly advanced as decisive, with location being of paramount importance both in the decision to relocate and in the choice of a new neighborhood.

Food and merchandise shopping practices

For San Diego householders, crime or the fear of crime had virtually no impact on shopping practices, either for food or for general merchandise. Householders in the city favored neighborhood stores for major food purchases over those elsewhere by a margin of more than 2 to 1. Among those who shopped outside their neighborhood for food, crime or the fear of crime in the neighborhood was almost never mentioned as a reason for the preference. Instead, the choice was related to the lack, inadequacies, or high prices of neighborhood grocery stores. This was true for all segments of the population, including the city's black householders, who were much more inclined than their white counterparts to shop for food outside their own neighborhood.

Roughly 9 of every 10 householders preferred to do their shopping for clothes and other items of general merchandise in suburban or neighborhood stores rather than in downtown establishments. But their choice had almost nothing to do with crime or the fear of crime in the downtown area. Rather, the preference was based on the convenience of the suburban and neighborhood stores and on such factors as better selections, prices, or parking.

Entertainment practices

Practically no residents of San Diego had changed their habits of going out in the evening for entertainment because of crime or the fear of crime. In fact, a majority of residents had not curtailed their evenings out. Even among the 38 percent who indicated they were going out less than 1 or 2 years earlier, the number who cited crime as the contributory factor was negligible. Only 2 percent of those reporting less frequent nights out mentioned crime as the main reason for the decrease. Much more commonly cited reasons for going out less often were finances, family responsibilities, and participation in other activities.

Persons who had been the victims of crime were more likely than nonvictims to have curtailed their evenings out, but they were no more or less inclined than nonvictims to ascribe this curtailment to crime. Although the proportion of the elderly who were going out less often was about the same as that for the population as a whole, persons age 65 and over were the most inclined to cite crime as the reason for their less frequent nights out. Even among the elderly, crime was not as important a reason for curtailment as finances, age, and health.

Nor was crime or the fear of crime a factor in where city residents spent their evenings out. Some 78 percent usually visited places of entertainment within the city, 15 percent normally patronized establishments outside the city, and the rest divided their nights out between establishments in the city or outside. Almost all seeking entertainment either in the city or outside based their choice on factors wholly unrelated to crime. Thus, only 2 percent of those who sought their entertainment outside the city did so because of crime in the city.

Local police performance

Following the series of questions concerning neighborhood safety and crime as a deterrent to personal mobility, individuals age 16 and over were asked to assess the overall performance of the local police and to suggest ways, if any, in which police effectiveness might be improved. Data Tables 31 through 37, derived from survey questions 14a and 14b, contain the results on which this discussion is based.

Are they doing a good, average, or poor job?

Respondents rated the performance of the local police on a scale of good, average, or poor. More than half of the city's residents (59 percent), evaluated the performance as good, 30 percent felt it was average, and 7 percent claimed that it was poor. The remaining 4 percent had no opinion on the matter. Virtually no difference was noted between the assessments provided by men and women, but this was not true of ratings given by residents differentiated by race, age, or victimization experience.

Except among blacks and among persons under age 25, a majority in all of the population groups under study rated the performance of the local police as good, and even blacks and persons under 25 over-

whelmingly thought the performance to be at least average.

Whites were much more likely than blacks to rate the police performance as good (61 vs. 36 percent); blacks were more prone than whites to have evaluated it as average or poor. In relative terms, blacks were roughly twice more apt than whites to feel that the police were doing a poor job.

Ratings of the police also were related to age, with persons age 50 and over being the most positive in their assessments and those under age 25 being the most negative. Furthermore, the victimized were somewhat more critical in their appraisals than nonvictims.

How can the police improve?

Despite the belief of a large segment of the San Diego population that the local police were doing a good or average job, about four of every five who had an opinion about police effectiveness also felt that improvement was needed. As might have been expected given their more negative views about police performance, blacks, persons under age 25, and the victimized all were more inclined to suggest a need for improvement than were whites, persons age 50 and over, and nonvictims. Men and women, however, differed little in their assessment of the need for improvement.

Among those suggesting the need for improvement, 39 percent cited operational practices as the area most in need of betterment, 31 percent mentioned personnel resources, 19 percent noted community relations, and the remaining 11 percent advanced various other measures.[5]

Operational practices were cited as the area most in need of improvement by the largest number of respondents in all population subgroups under study except those made up of persons age 35 and over. These individuals were more apt to have selected personnel resources. About a third of the whites, compared with 15 percent of the blacks, felt that improvement was most needed in the area of personnel resources. For their part, blacks were far more likely than whites to have recommended better community relations. Young persons also placed more stress on improved community relations than did those who were older. The contrast between young black males and their white counterparts in advancing the need for improved community relations was particularly striking. Some 51 percent of black males age 16–24 felt that the need for improvement was most pressing in the area of community relations; the corresponding proportion among white males of the same age was 27 percent. Young black females also appeared to give higher priority than their white counterparts to improved community relations.

Among those who felt that the performance of the local police could be improved, about one-fourth believed that the expansion of the police force was the most important specific action that could be taken to improve the performance, but the proportions advancing this recommendation ranged from lows of 10 percent (among blacks) and 13 percent (among persons under age 25) to a high of 40 percent (among persons age 65 and older). The black community in general felt that the need for greater promptness on the part of the police and for more courteous and improved attitudes were actions more important to the overall effectiveness of the local force than additional police officers. With respect to greater courtesy and better attitudes, there was a reduction with age—from 25 percent among persons age 16–19 to 7 percent among those age 65 and over—in the importance attached to such improvements, even though apparent differences between the percentiles for the intervening age groups were not necessarily significant.

[5]For most of this discussion, the eight specific response items covered in Question 14b were combined into three categories, as follows: *community relations:* (1) "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and (2) "Don't discriminate." *Operational practices:* (1) "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; (2) "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; (3) "Need more traffic control"; and (4) "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times." And, *personnel resources:* (1) "Hire more policemen" and (2) "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Appendix I

Survey data tables

The 37 statistical data tables in this appendix present the results of the San Diego attitudinal survey conducted early in 1974. They are organized topically, generally paralleling the report's analytical discussion. For each subject, the data tables consist of cross-tabulations of personal (or household) characteristics and the relevant response categories. For a given population group, each table displays the percent distribution of answers to a question.

All statistical data generated by the survey are estimates that vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variances, or errors, associated with the fact that they were derived from a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, were not used for analytical purposes in this report.

Each data table parenthetically displays the size of the group for which a distribution of responses was calculated. As with the percentages, these base figures are estimates. On tables showing the answers of individual respondents (Tables 1–18 and 27–37), the figures reflect an adjustment based on an independent post-Census estimate of the city's resident population. For data from household respondents (Tables 19–26), the bases were generated solely by the survey itself.

A note beneath each data table identifies the question that served as source of the data. As an expedient in preparing tables, certain response categories were reworded and/or abbreviated. The questionnaire facsimile (Appendix II) should be consulted for the exact wording of both the questions and the response categories. For questionnaire items that carried the instruction "Mark all that apply," thereby enabling a respondent to furnish more than a single answer, the data tables reflect only the answer designated by the respondent as being the most important one rather than all answers given.

The first six data tables were used in preparing the "Crime Trends" section of the report. Tables 7–18 relate to the topic "Fear of Crime"; Tables 19–30 cover "Residential Problems and Lifestyles"; and the last seven tables display information concerning "Local Police Performance."

Table 1. Direction of crime trends in the United States

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Don't know	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	74.8	15.9	3.8	5.3	0.2
Sex						
Male (254,600)	100.0	75.0	15.9	4.5	4.4	[1]0.2
Female (285,000)	100.0	74.6	15.9	3.2	6.1	[1]0.1
Race						
White (487,900)	100.0	74.7	16.2	3.8	5.2	0.2
Black (37,800)	100.0	83.6	10.4	3.0	2.8	[1]0.2
Other (13,900)	100.0	55.0	22.4	5.9	16.8	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	68.9	19.9	6.0	4.8	[1]0.3
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	70.5	20.2	4.0	5.1	[1]0.2
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	72.7	18.8	4.1	4.3	[1]0.1
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	77.2	15.0	3.0	4.7	[1]0.1
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	79.3	11.5	3.4	5.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	77.8	10.7	3.4	8.0	[1]0.1
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	73.8	16.2	3.8	6.1	[1]0.1
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	76.4	15.5	3.8	4.2	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 10a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 2. Direction of crime trends in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Increased	Same	Decreased	Haven't lived here that long	Don't know	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	30.6	44.0	5.1	10.3	9.8	0.2
Sex							
Male (254,600)	100.0	31.5	44.3	5.2	10.2	8.5	0.4
Female (285,000)	100.0	29.7	43.8	5.0	10.5	10.9	0.1
Race							
White (487,900)	100.0	30.5	44.0	4.9	10.5	9.9	0.2
Black (37,800)	100.0	34.4	44.4	7.8	7.5	5.9	[1]0.0
Other (13,900)	100.0	21.4	41.4	6.8	13.6	16.8	[1]0.0
Age							
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	27.4	47.8	8.1	11.3	5.4	[1]0.1
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	25.4	43.1	3.9	17.9	9.5	[1]0.2
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	30.4	41.4	4.9	14.6	8.6	[1]0.2
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	32.1	43.9	6.3	8.4	9.0	[1]0.2
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	33.6	45.1	4.3	4.9	11.8	[1]0.3
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	32.2	44.0	3.7	4.6	14.2	[1]0.2
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	26.0	47.7	5.1	9.5	11.5	0.3
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	37.3	38.5	5.2	11.6	7.2	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 9a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 3. Comparison of neighborhood crime with other metropolitan area neighborhoods

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Much more dangerous	More dangerous	About average	Less dangerous	Much less dangerous	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	0.4	4.6	33.0	42.8	17.9	1.4
Sex							
Male (254,600)	100.0	0.5	4.8	30.2	43.9	19.2	1.3
Female (285,000)	100.0	0.3	4.3	35.5	41.7	16.7	1.4
Race							
White (487,900)	100.0	0.3	4.6	31.5	43.7	18.6	1.3
Black (37,800)	100.0	[1]0.8	4.7	51.2	31.4	9.7	2.2
Other (13,900)	100.0	[1]0.8	[1]3.2	37.0	42.0	15.3	[1]1.7
Age							
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	[1]0.4	5.7	35.1	41.7	16.2	[1]0.9
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	0.9	7.8	36.1	41.1	12.6	1.4
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	[1]0.3	6.3	34.7	40.3	17.6	0.9
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	[1]0.1	3.3	31.4	44.5	19.4	1.3
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	[1]0.4	2.4	30.6	43.7	21.4	1.4
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	[1]0.2	2.0	31.0	45.7	18.1	2.9
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	0.2	3.2	30.8	44.6	19.4	1.7
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	0.6	6.6	36.2	40.0	15.6	1.0

NOTE: Data based on question 12. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 4. Place of residence of persons committing neighborhood crimes

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	No neighborhood crime	People living here	Outsiders	Equally by both	Don't know	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	5.2	27.2	36.7	4.3	26.0	0.6
Sex							
Male (254,600)	100.0	4.8	27.5	38.0	4.7	24.5	0.6
Female (285,000)	100.0	5.6	27.0	35.5	3.9	27.3	0.6
Race							
White (487,900)	100.0	5.2	27.0	36.8	4.0	26.3	0.6
Black (37,800)	100.0	4.6	31.4	34.6	7.8	21.0	[1]0.6
Other (13,900)	100.0	7.3	22.7	37.6	[1]3.0	28.4	[1]0.9
Age							
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	2.8	37.4	41.6	5.5	12.3	[1]0.3
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	2.8	32.1	35.3	4.6	24.1	1.1
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	4.4	36.5	31.1	3.9	23.5	0.6
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	5.7	26.8	35.7	5.3	26.1	[1]0.3
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	6.8	18.5	39.1	3.2	31.9	[1]0.5
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	8.4	10.6	42.0	3.5	34.9	[1]0.7
Victimization experience							
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	6.8	22.3	37.1	3.8	29.4	0.7
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	3.0	34.6	36.0	5.0	21.0	0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 9c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	51.5	38.9	6.9	2.5	0.3
Sex						
Male (254,600)	100.0	47.4	41.6	8.7	2.0	0.3
Female (285,000)	100.0	55.1	36.5	5.2	2.9	0.2
Race						
White (487,900)	100.0	52.4	38.6	6.5	2.2	0.3
Black (37,800)	100.0	47.8	38.8	9.7	3.2	[1]0.5
Other (13,900)	100.0	30.8	48.7	11.5	9.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	39.5	46.7	12.3	1.4	[1]0.1
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	43.9	43.3	10.1	2.1	[1]0.5
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	51.1	40.3	6.9	1.4	[1]0.3
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	56.6	35.5	5.2	2.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	58.4	33.7	4.7	2.8	[1]0.3
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	51.4	38.6	4.6	5.1	[1]0.3
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (32[illegible],400)	100.0	48.7	41.5	6.4	3.1	0.3
Victimized (21[illegible],200)	100.0	55.6	35.1	7.5	1.6	0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Change in the chances of being attacked or robbed

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Going up	Same	Going down	No opinion	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	51.5	38.9	6.9	2.5	0.3
Sex						
Male (254,600)	100.0	47.4	41.6	8.7	2.0	0.3
Female (285,000)	100.0	55.1	36.5	5.2	2.9	0.2
Race						
White (487,900)	100.0	52.4	38.6	6.5	2.2	0.3
Black (37,800)	100.0	47.8	38.8	9.7	3.2	[1]0.5
Other (13,900)	100.0	30.8	48.7	11.5	9.0	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	39.5	46.7	12.3	1.4	[1]0.1
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	43.9	43.3	10.1	2.1	[1]0.5
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	51.1	40.3	6.9	1.4	[1]0.3
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	56.6	35.5	5.2	2.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	54.4	33.7	4.7	2.8	[1]0.3
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	51.4	38.6	4.6	5.1	[1]0.3
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	48.7	41.5	6.4	3.1	0.3
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	55.6	35.1	7.5	1.6	0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 15a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Seriousness of crime problem relative to what newspapers and television report

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Less serious	Same	More serious	No opinion	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	13.5	49.9	31.7	4.5	0.4
Sex						
Male (254,600)	100.0	16.1	47.6	31.4	4.6	0.3
Female (285,000)	100.0	11.2	52.0	32.0	4.3	0.6
Race						
White (487,900)	100.0	13.3	50.4	31.4	4.5	0.5
Black (37,800)	100.0	13.8	45.9	37.3	2.6	[1]0.5
Other (13,900)	100.0	18.7	46.0	27.6	7.8	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	17.4	48.4	30.5	3.3	[1]0.3
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	16.5	47.1	32.0	3.8	[1]0.5
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	14.0	49.8	32.9	2.9	[1]0.3
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	13.0	51.1	30.8	4.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	11.3	49.7	33.4	5.0	0.6
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	9.8	53.1	29.0	7.3	0.8
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	13.3	51.5	29.1	5.5	0.6
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	13.7	47.6	35.5	2.9	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 15b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 7. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	11.9	86.0	2.2
Sex				
Male (254,600)	100.0	11.2	87.3	1.5
Female (285,000)	100.0	12.5	84.8	2.7
Race				
White (487,900)	100.0	12.3	85.5	2.3
Black (37,800)	100.0	8.7	90.2	[1]1.1
Other (13,900)	100.0	[illegible]	91.4	[1]1.9
Age				
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	[illegible].1	85.6	2.4
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	[illegible].1	85.5	3.4
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	12.4	85.5	2.0
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	12.0	86.2	1.8
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	13.0	84.8	2.2
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	9.6	89.0	1.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	10.3	87.4	2.2
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	14.1	83.8	2.1

NOTE: Data based on question 13a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 8. Fear of going to parts of the metropolitan area at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	24.4	69.4	6.2
Sex				
Male (254,600)	100.0	23.9	71.9	4.2
Female (285,000)	100.0	24.9	67.2	7.9
Race				
White (487,900)	100.0	25.2	68.7	6.2
Black (37,800)	100.0	18.1	76.8	5.1
Other (13,900)	100.0	16.0	74.9	9.1
Age				
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	26.7	66.1	7.2
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	26.3	66.2	7.5
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	24.6	69.2	6.2
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	25.6	69.4	5.0
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	25.7	69.8	4.5
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	15.9	75.8	8.3
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	21.8	72.1	6.1
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	28.3	65.5	6.3

NOTE: Data based on question 13b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 9. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	76.8	20.8	1.6	0.5	0.2
Sex						
Male (254,600)	100.0	84.5	14.5	0.6	0.3	[1]0.1
Female (285,000)	100.0	70.0	26.5	2.5	0.7	0.2
Race						
White (487,900)	100.0	78.2	19.7	1.5	0.4	0.2
Black (37,800)	100.0	63.1	32.3	2.6	1.9	[1]0.2
Other (13,900)	100.0	68.0	29.7	[1]2.0	[1]0.4	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	80.0	18.2	1.3	[1]0.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	77.9	19.7	1.6	[1]0.4	[1]0.3
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	80.3	18.3	1.0	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	79.5	18.5	1.4	0.4	[1]0.1
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	74.5	22.6	2.0	0.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	65.2	30.4	2.9	1.1	[1]0.4
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	76.8	21.1	1.4	0.5	0.2
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	76.9	20.5	1.9	0.6	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (26,900)	100.0	90.1	9.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (38,600)	100.0	87.6	11.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.5	[1]0.3
25-34 (58,000)	100.0	86.0	13.3	[1]0.4	[1]0.2	[1]0.1
35-49 (56,800)	100.0	85.4	14.0	[1]0.5	[1]0.1	[1]0.0
50-64 (46,800)	100.0	82.5	16.1	[1]0.7	[1]0.4	[1]0.2
65 and over (27,400)	100.0	72.7	23.7	2.3	[1]1.1	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (28,900)	100.0	70.7	25.8	2.5	[1]1.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (41,000)	100.0	68.8	27.4	3.2	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (60,000)	100.0	74.8	23.2	1.5	[1]0.4	[1]0.1
35-49 (61,200)	100.0	74.1	22.7	2.3	[1]0.8	[1]0.2
50-64 (55,800)	100.0	67.9	28.0	3.0	0.9	[1]0.2
65 and over (38,100)	100.0	59.8	35.3	3.3	[1]1.1	[1]0.6
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (48,700)	100.0	81.3	17.0	1.3	[1]0.4	[1]0.0
20-24 (72,000)	100.0	79.6	18.2	1.6	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (106,700)	100.0	82.1	16.9	0.8	[1]0.2	[1]0.1
35-49 (102,700)	100.0	81.5	16.9	1.3	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
50-64 (95,400)	100.0	75.5	21.8	1.8	0.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (62,400)	100.0	65.9	29.6	3.0	1.0	[1]0.5
Black						
16-19 (5,900)	100.0	72.9	23.7	[1]1.1	[1]2.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	60.5	36.4	[1]1.9	[1]1.2	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,500)	100.0	58.8	36.3	[1]2.7	[1]1.4	[1]0.8
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	67.9	27.1	[1]3.3	[1]1.7	[1]0.0
50-64 (5,400)	100.0	56.1	36.1	[1]4.5	[1]3.3	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,700)	100.0	54.2	43.3	[1]0.0	[1]2.5	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 11. Neighborhood safety when out alone during the day

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (23,700)	100.0	91.4	8.6	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (34,900)	100.0	88.9	10.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.4	[1]0.4
25-34 (53,100)	100.0	86.8	12.7	[1]0.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (49,700)	100.0	86.8	12.5	[1]0.6	[1]0.1	[1]0.0
50-64 (43,500)	100.0	83.3	15.5	[1]0.7	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
65 and over (26,000)	100.0	73.1	23.3	2.4	[1]0.9	[1]0.2
Female						
16-19 (25,000)	100.0	71.7	25.0	2.6	[1]0.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (37,100)	100.0	70.8	25.5	3.0	[1]0.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	77.4	21.1	1.1	[1]0.3	[1]0.1
35-49 (52,000)	100.0	76.5	21.1	1.7	[1]0.5	[1]0.2
50-64 (36,400)	100.0	69.1	27.1	2.8	[1]0.7	[1]0.2
65 and over (20,600)	100.0	60.7	34.1	3.4	[1]1.1	[1]0.6
Black						
Male						
16-19 (2,300)	100.0	88.1	11.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,800)	100.0	75.1	22.4	[1]0.0	[1]2.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	74.4	22.2	[1]0.0	[1]1.6	[1]1.8
35-49 (5,300)	100.0	77.6	22.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
50-64 (2,400)	100.0	73.1	22.0	[1]2.4	[1]2.5	[1]0.0
65 and over (1,100)	100.0	70.9	[1]23.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.1	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,200)	100.0	62.3	31.9	[1]1.9	[1]3.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,900)	100.0	46.3	50.0	[1]3.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (4,200)	100.0	46.4	47.5	[1]4.9	[1]1.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	58.9	31.6	[1]6.3	[1]3.2	[1]0.0
50-64 (3,000)	100.0	42.1	47.8	[1]6.2	[1]3.9	[1]0.0
65 and over (1,600)	100.0	42.3	57.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 12. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	32.5	40.8	16.7	9.6	0.4
Sex						
Male (254,400)	100.0	47.6	42.3	7.2	2.6	0.3
Female (285,000)	100.0	18.9	39.4	25.3	15.9	0.5
Race						
White (487,900)	100.0	33.0	40.5	16.7	9.4	0.3
Black (37,400)	100.0	25.8	42.7	18.1	12.1	[1]1.2
Other (13,900)	100.0	30.9	46.9	13.0	9.3	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (53,800)	100.0	37.7	38.4	16.5	7.3	[1]0.1
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	34.9	40.0	17.7	7.2	[1]0.3
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	35.9	44.0	14.6	5.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	36.1	43.5	13.0	7.1	[1]0.4
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	28.2	41.0	18.6	11.7	0.5
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	19.3	33.0	23.5	23.6	[1]0.7
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	32.1	41.4	16.7	9.3	0.5
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	33.1	39.8	16.8	10.1	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 13. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (26,900)	100.0	57.9	37.0	4.9	[1]0.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (38,600)	100.0	51.9	42.0	4.2	1.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (58,000)	100.0	49.9	43.8	5.4	[1]0.7	[1]0.2
35-49 (56,800)	100.0	51.6	41.4	5.1	1.6	[1]0.3
50-64 (46,800)	100.0	42.1	44.5	9.1	3.9	[1]0.4
65 and over (27,400)	100.0	28.1	43.4	18.0	10.0	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (28,900)	100.0	18.9	39.7	27.2	13.9	[1]0.2
20-24 (41,000)	100.0	18.8	38.1	30.3	12.3	[1]0.4
25-34 (60,000)	100.0	22.3	44.1	23.5	9.9	[1]0.2
35-49 (61,200)	100.0	21.7	45.4	20.3	12.2	[1]0.5
50-64 (55,800)	100.0	16.5	38.1	26.5	18.3	[1]0.6
65 and over (38,100)	100.0	12.9	25.5	27.4	33.3	[1]0.9
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (48,700)	100.0	37.7	38.2	17.0	7.0	[1]0.1
20-24 (72,000)	100.0	35.8	39.7	17.4	6.8	[1]0.3
25-34 (106,700)	100.0	37.4	43.3	14.2	4.9	[1]0.1
35-49 (102,700)	100.0	36.9	43.8	12.4	6.6	[1]0.3
50-64 (95,400)	100.0	28.3	40.8	19.1	11.4	[1]0.4
65 and over (62,400)	100.0	19.6	32.3	23.6	23.8	[1]0.7
Black						
16-19 (5,500)	100.0	37.8	39.4	13.4	12.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	26.5	40.3	20.9	9.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,900)	100.0	17.3	53.9	18.4	12.3	[1]1.5
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	30.4	39.7	17.9	8.9	[1]1.6
50-64 (5,400)	100.0	22.5	40.4	16.3	10.3	[1]3.4
65 and over (2,700)	100.0	[1]11.6	40.1	24.7	17.3	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 14. Neighborhood safety when out alone at night

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Very safe	Reasonably safe	Somewhat unsafe	Very unsafe	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (23,700)	100.0	58.3	37.0	4.4	[1]0.3	[1]0.0
20-24 (34,900)	100.0	52.9	41.7	3.7	1.5	[1]0.2
25-34 (53,100)	100.0	51.2	42.6	5.5	[1]0.6	[1]0.1
35-49 (49,700)	100.0	52.3	41.5	4.4	1.6	[1]0.2
50-64 (43,900)	100.0	42.3	44.4	9.3	3.7	[1]0.3
65 and over (26,000)	100.0	29.0	42.1	18.3	10.1	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (25,000)	100.0	18.3	39.3	28.8	13.3	[1]0.2
20-24 (37,100)	100.0	19.6	37.8	30.4	11.7	[1]0.5
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	23.9	43.9	22.8	9.2	[1]0.1
35-49 (52,900)	100.0	22.4	45.9	20.0	11.4	[1]0.3
50-64 (52,000)	100.0	16.7	37.8	27.2	17.9	[1]0.4
65 and over (36,400)	100.0	12.8	25.3	27.4	33.6	[1]0.9
Black						
Male						
16-19 (2,300)	100.0	63.2	27.6	[1]9.2	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,800)	100.0	42.9	42.5	[1]10.0	[1]4.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	31.6	60.2	[1]4.9	[1]1.6	[1]1.8
35-49 (5,300)	100.0	45.3	42.8	[1]8.9	[1]2.0	[1]1.1
50-64 (2,400)	100.0	38.1	40.5	[1]9.6	[1]9.3	[1]2.5
65 and over (1,100)	100.0	[1]10.7	61.3	[1]16.7	[1]11.3	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,200)	100.0	19.9	47.8	16.4	15.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,900)	100.0	[1]10.6	38.2	31.5	19.7	[1]0.0
25-34 (4,200)	100.0	[1]5.9	48.8	29.3	14.7	[1]1.3
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	16.7	36.9	26.3	18.0	[1]2.1
50-64 (3,000)	100.0	[1]9.7	40.2	21.8	24.0	[1]4.1
65 and over (1,600)	100.0	[1]12.3	[1]25.0	[1]30.4	32.4	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 11a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 15. Neighborhood dangerous enough to consider moving elsewhere

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (142,900)	100.0	11.2	86.0	2.8
Sex				
Male (25,000)	100.0	18.3	78.3	3.4
Female (117,900)	100.0	9.7	87.7	2.7
Race				
White (128,200)	100.0	10.6	86.7	2.7
Black (11,600)	100.0	17.8	78.5	[1]3.7
Other (3,100)	100.0	[1]9.1	87.5	[1]3.4
Age				
16-19 (13,400)	100.0	11.8	85.1	[1]3.1
20-24 (19,900)	100.0	13.3	82.1	4.6
25-34 (23,700)	100.0	13.2	84.6	2.2
35-49 (23,700)	100.0	12.7	85.9	[1]1.4
50-64 (31,300)	100.0	11.8	84.7	3.5
65 and over (31,000)	100.0	6.2	91.5	2.2
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (84,000)	100.0	7.3	90.1	2.6
Victimized (58,900)	100.0	16.7	80.2	3.1

NOTE: Data based on question 11c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Female in general				Female in neighborhood				Personal			
	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (599,600)	100.0	66.6	31.7	1.7	100.0	33.5	61.8	4.7	100.0	28.3	71.3	0.4
Sex												
Male (254,600)	100.0	66.5	32.3	1.2	100.0	31.3	64.3	4.3	100.0	22.9	76.8	0.3
Female (285,000)	100.0	66.8	31.2	2.0	100.0	35.4	59.5	5.1	100.0	33.2	66.4	0.4
Race												
White (487,900)	100.0	66.4	31.9	1.7	100.0	32.6	62.7	4.7	100.0	27.7	71.9	0.3
Black (37,800)	100.0	73.2	25.4	1.4	100.0	44.6	51.0	4.3	100.0	35.8	63.4	[1]0.8
Other (13,900)	100.0	55.8	42.2	[1]2.0	100.0	34.2	61.2	4.7	100.0	28.2	71.3	[1]0.4
Age												
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	62.0	37.2	[1]0.7	100.0	31.1	66.8	2.1	100.0	21.6	78.3	[1]0.1
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	63.0	35.7	1.3	100.0	30.9	63.1	6.0	100.0	26.6	72.7	0.7
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	60.4	38.7	0.9	100.0	29.1	67.1	3.8	100.0	25.4	74.4	[1]0.2
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	67.9	31.0	1.1	100.0	32.5	63.7	3.9	100.0	28.0	71.7	[1]0.3
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	73.6	23.8	2.6	100.0	37.3	56.5	6.2	100.0	33.1	66.4	0.5
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	72.9	23.3	3.8	100.0	42.6	51.2	6.2	100.0	34.7	64.9	[1]0.4
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	65.4	32.6	2.0	100.0	30.6	64.5	4.9	100.0	25.4	74.1	0.5
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	68.4	30.3	1.2	100.0	37.8	57.8	4.5	100.0	32.6	67.1	10.3

NOTE: Data based on question 16a, 16b, and 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 17. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Sex and age				
Male				
16-19 (26,900)	100.0	15.8	84.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (38,600)	100.0	19.5	79.7	[1]0.8
25-34 (58,000)	100.0	21.7	78.1	[1]0.2
35-49 (56,800)	100.0	23.3	76.5	[1]0.2
50-64 (46,800)	100.0	28.8	70.9	[1]0.2
65 and over (27,400)	100.0	26.1	73.5	[1]0.2
Female				
16-19 (28,900)	100.0	27.0	72.8	[1]0.2
20-24 (41,000)	100.0	33.3	66.2	[1]0.6
25-34 (60,000)	100.0	29.0	70.1	[1]0.3
35-49 (61,200)	100.0	32.2	67.3	[1]0.5
50-64 (55,800)	100.0	36.6	62.6	[1]0.7
65 and over (38,100)	100.0	40.9	58.8	[1]0.3
Race and age				
White				
16-19 (48,700)	100.0	20.8	79.1	[1]0.1
20-24 (72,000)	100.0	25.7	73.7	[1]0.7
25-34 (106,700)	100.0	24.6	75.2	[1]0.2
35-49 (102,700)	100.0	26.9	72.9	[1]0.2
50-64 (95,400)	100.0	32.8	66.6	0.6
65 and over (62,400)	100.0	34.8	65.0	[1]0.3
Black				
16-19 (5,500)	100.0	23.5	76.5	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	39.0	59.8	[1]1.1
25-34 (7,500)	100.0	35.0	64.4	[1]0.7
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	38.4	60.5	[1]1.1
50-64 (5,400)	100.0	38.4	61.6	[1]0.0
65 and over (2,700)	100.0	40.8	56.9	[1]2.3

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 18. Personal limitation or change in activities because of fear of crime

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
Race, sex, and age				
White				
Male				
16-19 (23,700)	100.0	14.1	85.9	[1]0.0
20-24 (34,900)	100.0	19.7	79.5	[1]0.7
25-34 (53,100)	100.0	21.2	78.7	[1]0.1
35-49 (49,700)	100.0	22.1	77.7	[1]0.1
50-64 (43,500)	100.0	28.6	71.1	[1]0.3
65 and over (26,000)	100.0	25.9	73.9	[1]0.2
Female				
16-19 (25,000)	100.0	27.1	72.7	[1]0.2
20-24 (37,100)	100.0	31.2	68.1	[1]0.6
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	27.9	71.8	[1]0.3
35-49 (52,900)	100.0	31.3	68.4	[1]0.3
50-64 (52,000)	100.0	36.3	62.9	[1]0.8
65 and over (36,400)	100.0	41.1	58.6	[1]0.3
Black				
Male				
16-19 (2,300)	100.0	28.0	72.0	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,800)	100.0	19.9	77.8	[1]2.3
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	28.7	69.8	[1]1.6
35-49 (5,300)	100.0	36.6	62.4	[1]1.1
50-64 (2,400)	100.0	33.2	66.8	[1]0.0
65 and over (1,100)	100.0	[1]39.1	55.3	[1]5.6
Female				
16-19 (3,200)	100.0	20.4	79.6	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,900)	100.0	57.5	42.5	[1]0.0
25-34 (4,200)	100.0	40.0	60.0	[1]0.0
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	40.2	58.7	[1]1.1
50-64 (3,000)	100.0	42.6	57.4	[1]0.0
65 and over (1,600)	100.0	41.9	58.1	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 16c. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 19. Most important reason for selecting present neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Always lived in neighborhood	Neighborhood characteristic	Good schools	Safe from crime	Lack of choice	Right price	Location	Characteristics of house	Other and not available
All households (165,200)	100.0	2.6	18.6	2.4	0.8	7.3	13.3	35.3	13.0	6.9
Race										
White (148,800)	100.0	2.6	18.4	2.5	0.8	6.0	13.3	36.3	12.9	7.2
Black (11,800)	100.0	[1]2.9	20.0	[1]1.8	[1]0.8	18.6	15.8	21.9	12.8	5.3
Other (4,600)	100.0	[1]0.0	20.5	1.3	[1]0.0	19.8	[1]5.5	37.4	14.3	[1]1.2
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (20,000)	100.0	2.5	12.8	3.7	[1]1.4	9.9	16.6	41.4	5.7	5.9
$3,000-$7,499 (43,900)	100.0	2.4	17.4	[1]0.8	[1]0.7	8.2	17.1	37.0	9.4	6.7
$7,500-$9,999 (21,500)	100.0	2.6	17.6	[1]2.2	[1]1.2	8.5	12.3	36.7	13.0	6.0
$10,000-$14,999 (34,400)	100.0	2.4	19.4	2.6	[1]0.1	7.1	12.2	33.5	16.4	6.2
$15,000-$24,999 (27,200)	100.0	2.9	21.8	3.8	[1]1.0	4.0	11.0	31.0	16.2	8.4
$25,000 or more (9,900)	100.0	[1]2.3	24.3	[1]4.1	[1]1.4	[1]1.4	5.1	31.6	22.4	7.4
Not available (8,300)	100.0	[1]2.2	19.5	[1]0.8	[1]0.0	12.4	9.4	33.9	13.3	8.4
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (94,400)	100.0	2.5	19.1	1.9	0.7	6.9	11.3	37.2	13.3	7.1
Victimized (70,800)	100.0	2.6	17.9	3.1	0.9	7.8	16.0	32.7	12.5	6.5

NOTE: Data based on question 2a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 20. Most important reason for leaving former residence

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Location	Characteristics of house	Wanted better house	Wanted cheaper house	Forced out	Living arrangements changed	Influx of bad elements	Crime	Neighborhood characteristics	Other and not available
All households (165,200)	100.0	28.5	11.9	18.4	5.4	5.1	12.8	0.4	1.0	7.1	9.4
Race											
White (148,800)	100.0	29.1	11.8	17.7	5.1	4.8	13.3	0.4	0.8	7.1	9.9
Black (11,800)	100.0	18.5	15.8	26.1	7.7	9.2	8.6	[1]0.6	[1]2.5	6.9	[1]4.0
Other (4,600)	100.0	34.5	[1]6.3	19.6	11.2	[1]3.4	[1]8.8	[1]0.0	[1]3.3	[1]6.3	[1]6.3
Annual family income											
Less than $3,000 (20,000)	100.0	35.0	9.7	9.2	8.4	4.7	15.3	[1]0.0	[1]1.2	8.9	7.4
$3,000-$7,499 (43,900)	100.0	28.7	7.9	12.6	10.0	5.3	15.9	[1]0.1	1.2	8.0	10.3
$7,500-$9,999 (21,500)	100.0	29.6	13.9	17.4	4.2	5.3	12.8	[1]0.2	[1]1.4	7.7	7.4
$10,000-$14,999 (34,400)	100.0	26.0	15.9	23.9	4.0	5.3	10.2	[1]0.6	[1]0.9	5.4	7.7
$15,000-$24,999 (27,200)	100.0	26.0	13.3	30.0	[1]0.1	4.3	9.7	[1]0.4	[1]0.4	6.5	9.0
$25,000 or more (9,900)	100.0	28.8	14.5	20.0	[1]1.4	[1]3.7	13.0	[1]0.5	[1]1.9	[1]3.7	12.5
Not available (8,300)	100.0	27.3	9.1	11.7	[1]3.0	8.1	11.2	[1]1.6	[1]0.0	8.4	19.4
Victimization experience											
Not victimized (94,400)	100.0	29.3	12.0	19.3	4.7	5.2	11.8	[1]0.4	0.7	6.5	10.1
Victimized (70,800)	100.0	27.4	11.8	17.2	6.5	4.9	14.1	[1]0.4	1.4	7.8	8.6

NOTE: Data based on question 4a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 21. Whether or not there are undesirable neighborhood characteristics

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (255,400)	100.0	34.4	65.2	0.4
Race				
White (232,000)	100.0	34.8	64.8	0.3
Black (17,700)	100.0	31.3	67.9	[1]0.7
Other (5,700)	100.0	29.6	70.4	[1]0.0
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (28,000)	100.0	36.4	63.4	[1]0.0
$3,000-$7,499 (63,200)	100.0	31.1	68.4	[1]0.4
$7,500-$9,999 (29,900)	100.0	34.0	65.2	[1]0.8
$10,000-$14,999 (55,800)	100.0	37.9	62.0	[1]0.1
$15,000-$24,999 (46,000)	100.0	39.9	59.8	[1]0.3
$25,000 or more (17,000)	100.0	39.4	70.5	[1]0.0
Not available (15,600)	100.0	22.4	76.4	[1]1.2
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (156,000)	100.0	28.6	70.9	0.4
Victimized (99,400)	100.0	43.6	56.2	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 22. Most important neighborhood problem

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Traffic, parking	Environmental problems	Crime	Public transportation	Inadequate schools, shopping	Influx of bad elements	Problems with neighbors	Other and not available
All households (88,000)	100.0	14.3	35.0	8.9	2.4	6.9	4.0	19.3	9.2
Race									
White (80,800)	100.0	14.7	35.3	8.6	2.3	7.0	4.0	18.8	9.4
Black (5,500)	100.0	11.2	35.1	11.8	[1]2.5	[1]5.8	[1]3.3	23.1	[1]7.2
Other (1,700)	100.0	[1]9.2	[1]22.3	[1]14.6	[1]7.0	[1]5.3	[1]3.1	29.7	[1]8.9
Annual family income									
Less than $3,000 (10,200)	100.0	12.3	37.3	12.4	[1]3.1	[1]2.5	[1]1.0	18.7	12.7
$3,000-$7,499 (19,600)	100.0	16.5	35.4	12.2	[1]2.1	3.2	4.2	17.8	7.6
$7,500-$9,999 (10,200)	100.0	11.1	43.0	9.1	[1]2.1	5.6	[1]3.9	17.5	7.7
$10,000-$14,999 (21,200)	100.0	14.7	30.3	8.5	2.7	8.4	4.3	21.5	9.5
$15,000-$24,999 (18,400)	100.0	16.0	33.9	5.4	2.8	11.7	3.9	17.1	8.5
$25,000 or more (5,000)	100.0	13.9	41.3	[1]2.8	[1]1.8	[1]8.1	[1]4.6	16.8	11.0
Not available (3,500)	100.0	[1]7.1	28.3	[1]9.1	[1]0.0	[1]7.1	[1]8.9	27.1	[1]12.3
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (44,600)	100.0	14.8	35.8	5.0	3.2	8.4	4.0	19.0	9.9
Victimized (43,400)	100.0	13.9	34.3	12.9	1.6	5.3	4.0	19.6	8.6

NOTE: Data based on question 5a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 23. Whether or not major food shopping done in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All households (255,400)	100.0	73.5	25.8	0.7
Race				
White (232,000)	100.0	74.8	24.4	0.7
Black (17,700)	100.0	61.2	38.8	[1]0.0
Other (5,700)	100.0	58.0	41.0	[1]0.9
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (28,000)	100.0	75.7	23.4	[1]0.8
$3,000-$7,499 (63,200)	100.0	73.3	26.2	[1]0.4
$7,500-$9,999 (29,900)	100.0	71.9	27.8	[1]0.3
$10,000-$14,999 (55,800)	100.0	72.6	26.8	[1]0.6
$15,000-$24,999 (46,000)	100.0	71.7	27.7	[1]0.6
$25,000 or more (17,000)	100.0	77.6	21.8	[1]0.5
Not available (15,600)	100.0	77.7	20.0	[1]2.4
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (156,000)	100.0	75.8	23.4	0.8
Victimized (99,400)	100.0	70.0	29.6	[1]0.4

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 24. Most important reason for not doing major food shopping in the neighborhood

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	No neighborhood stores	Inadequate stores	High prices	Crime	Not available
All households (66,000)	100.0	17.9	19.6	55.3	[1]0.1	7.0
Race						
White (56,700)	100.0	18.8	18.5	55.2	[1]0.1	7.4
Black (6,900)	100.0	13.5	33.2	48.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.2
Other (2,300)	100.0	[1]9.4	[1]6.0	80.3	[1]0.0	[1]4.3
Annual family income						
Less than $3,000 (6,600)	100.0	23.7	20.5	31.2	[1]0.8	23.7
$3,000-$7,499 (16,500)	100.0	18.0	18.0	54.8	[1]0.0	9.3
$7,500-$9,999 (8,300)	100.0	11.8	17.7	66.1	[1]0.0	[1]4.4
$10,000-$14,999 (15,000)	100.0	14.0	22.5	61.6	[1]0.0	[1]2.0
$15,000-$24,999 (12,700)	100.0	20.6	16.7	60.4	[1]0.0	[1]2.4
$25,000 or more (3,700)	100.0	28.2	17.2	49.5	[1]0.0	[1]5.1
Not available (3,100)	100.0	18.1	32.9	36.5	[1]0.0	[1]12.6
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (36,500)	100.0	18.7	19.8	54.3	[1]0.1	7.1
Victimized (29,500)	100.0	17.0	19.4	56.6	[1]0.0	7.0

NOTE: Data based on question 6a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Preferred location for general merchandise shopping

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Household characteristic	Total	Suburban or neighborhood	Downtown	Not available
All households (255,400)	100.0	88.7	9.0	2.3
Race				
White (230,000)	100.0	89.5	8.2	2.3
Black (17,700)	100.0	79.6	17.9	[1]2.4
Other (5,700)	100.0	84.7	12.7	[1]2.7
Annual family income				
Less than $3,000 (28,000)	100.0	78.7	18.8	2.5
$3,000-$7,499 (63,200)	100.0	85.7	12.2	2.2
$7,500-$9,999 (29,900)	100.0	91.8	7.0	[1]1.2
$10,000-$14,999 (55,800)	100.0	12.2	6.3	1.4
$15,000-$24,999 (46,000)	100.0	92.8	5.7	1.4
$25,000 or more (17,000)	100.0	91.9	4.6	3.5
Not available (15,600)	100.0	84.8	6.7	8.5
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (156,000)	100.0	88.0	9.4	2.6
Victimized (99,400)	100.0	89.8	8.4	1.8

NOTE: Data based on question 7a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for usually doing general merchandise shopping in the suburbs (or neighborhood) or downtown

(Percent distribution of answers by household respondents)

Type of shopper and household characteristic	Total	Better parking	Better transportation	More convenient	Better selection, more stores	Crime in other location	Better store hours	Better prices	Prefer stores, location, etc.	Other and not available
Suburban (or neighborhood) shoppers										
All households (226,600)	100.0	12.8	1.2	45.8	22.0	0.2	0.3	6.4	8.2	3.0
Race										
White (207,700)	100.0	12.7	1.2	46.4	21.8	0.3	0.3	6.3	8.2	2.8
Black (14,100)	100.0	13.6	[1]1.8	35.0	27.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.3	7.2	9.1	6.0
Other (4,800)	100.0	14.4	[1]1.0	51.2	14.7	[1]0.0	[1]1.0	10.4	[1]6.1	[1]1.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (22,000)	100.0	5.9	2.5	45.8	22.1	[1]0.9	[1]0.0	9.1	10.0	3.6
$3,000-$7,499 (54,100)	100.0	10.3	1.7	47.1	21.3	[1]0.1	[1]0.6	8.8	7.3	2.8
$7,500-$9,999 (27,500)	100.0	12.7	[1]1.0	47.3	19.7	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	6.9	9.3	3.1
$10,000-$14,999 (51,500)	100.0	14.6	[1]0.8	46.0	22.6	[1]0.4	[1]0.2	5.0	6.9	3.4
$15,000-$24,999 (42,700)	100.0	16.4	[1]0.6	43.9	22.6	[1]0.2	[1]0.1	5.6	8.4	2.2
$25,000 or more (15,700)	100.0	14.4	[1]0.9	43.7	26.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.6	[1]2.1	9.4	[1]2.9
Not available (13,200)	100.0	14.2	[1]1.4	45.9	19.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.5	5.2	10.1	[1]2.9
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (137,300)	100.0	12.5	1.4	47.2	22.1	[1]0.1	[1]0.1	5.2	8.2	3.2
Victimized (89,300)	100.0	13.2	0.9	43.8	21.8	[1]0.5	0.6	8.4	8.3	2.6
Downtown shoppers										
All households (29,000)	100.0	[1]0.7	5.2	32.2	31.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	10.1	15.4	5.4
Race										
White (19,100)	100.0	[1]0.8	4.8	32.7	32.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	9.9	13.8	5.4
Black (3,200)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]9.1	28.0	22.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]8.2	26.0	[1]6.6
Other (700)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]35.2	[1]29.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]22.0	[1]13.5	[1]0.0
Annual family income										
Less than $3,000 (5,300)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]4.7	47.8	26.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	10.3	[1]6.6	[1]3.8
$3,000-$7,499 (7,700)	100.0	[1]0.7	10.4	33.6	25.9	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	13.0	8.9	7.6
$7,500-$9,999 (2,100)	100.0	[1]2.5	[1]0.0	27.8	27.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]7.6	30.2	[1]4.5
$10,000-$14,999 (3,500)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.8	17.5	38.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]8.8	28.2	[1]4.2
$15,000-$24,999 (2,600)	100.0	[1]1.9	[1]1.9	21.8	45.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]6.1	[1]17.6	[1]5.7
$25,000 or more (800)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]29.2	[1]41.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]11.7	[1]17.5	[1]0.0
Not available (1,000)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]29.8	[1]29.3	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.8	[1]29.2	[1]5.8
Victimization experience										
Not victimized (14,700)	100.0	[1]1.1	6.8	34.3	28.5	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	9.5	15.5	4.4
Victimized (8,300)	100.0	[1]0.0	[1]2.4	28.4	35.4	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	11.1	15.3	7.3

NOTE: Data based on question 7b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to households in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 27. Change in the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	More	Same	Less	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	20.3	41.7	37.7	0.3
Sex					
Male (254,600)	100.0	20.7	42.6	36.4	0.3
Female (285,000)	100.0	20.0	40.8	39.0	0.2
Race					
White (487,900)	100.0	20.3	42.3	37.2	0.2
Black (37,800)	100.0	21.9	33.4	44.2	[1]0.5
Other (13,900)	100.0	16.7	42.6	40.3	[1]0.4
Age					
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	46.7	23.2	30.1	[1]0.0
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	29.4	23.6	46.9	[1]0.1
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	21.2	35.9	42.6	[1]0.3
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	16.6	48.6	34.4	[1]0.4
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	10.8	55.5	33.5	[1]0.2
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	6.9	55.4	37.1	[1]0.6
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	17.9	46.3	35.5	0.3
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	23.9	34.8	41.0	[1]0.2

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Most important reason for increasing or decreasing the frequency with which persons went out for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of change in frequency and population characteristic	Total	Money	Places to go, etc.	Convenience	Own health	Transportation	Age	Family	Activities, etc.	Crime	Want to, etc.	Other and not available
Persons going out more often												
All persons (109,700)	100.0	16.0	18.9	3.4	0.9	3.6	8.6	17.5	8.8	[1]0.2	16.6	5.6
Sex												
Male (52,700)	100.0	16.9	17.3	3.3	[1]0.3	5.3	8.2	15.0	11.0	[1]0.2	17.0	5.5
Female (57,000)	100.0	15.2	20.4	3.4	1.4	2.0	9.0	19.8	6.8	[1]0.1	16.2	5.6
Race												
White (99,100)	100.0	16.5	18.7	3.3	0.9	3.6	8.3	17.6	8.9	[1]0.1	16.3	5.6
Black (8,300)	100.0	13.4	17.4	[1]2.7	[1]0.7	[1]4.5	12.4	13.3	7.0	[1]0.7	23.7	[1]4.1
Other (2,300)	100.0	[1]2.4	33.3	[1]7.1	[1]0.0	[1]0.0	[1]5.9	27.0	[1]12.9	[1]0.0	[1]4.3	[1]6.9
Age												
16-19 (26,100)	100.0	7.5	23.7	[1]1.8	[1]0.0	12.4	24.3	5.8	6.7	[1]0.0	15.2	2.6
20-24 (23,400)	100.0	20.2	20.5	3.0	[1]0.3	[1]1.4	10.0	9.8	9.9	[1]0.6	17.3	6.9
25-34 (25,000)	100.0	26.7	19.8	3.6	[1]0.2	[1]0.7	[1]0.3	20.1	8.1	[1]0.0	14.5	5.9
35-49 (19,600)	100.0	16.0	10.7	[1]3.3	[1]1.5	[1]0.3	[1]0.6	32.2	10.6	[1]0.3	17.7	6.8
50-64 (11,100)	100.0	6.2	16.9	6.8	[1]2.7	[1]0.6	[1]2.6	28.8	9.0	[1]0.0	18.9	7.5
65 and over (4,600)	100.0	[1]7.4	19.4	[1]5.2	[1]6.3	[1]1.3	[1]6.3	17.6	11.2	[1]0.0	21.5	3.7
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (57,400)	100.0	15.9	19.9	3.4	1.2	2.0	6.6	19.9	9.9	[1]0.1	16.1	4.8
Victimized (52,200)	100.0	16.0	17.9	3.3	[1]0.6	5.3	10.8	14.7	7.7	[1]0.3	17.1	6.4
Persons going out less often												
All persons (203,700)	100.0	32.7	4.7	1.0	5.6	2.5	5.1	17.3	13.6	1.8	9.9	6.0
Sex												
Male (92,600)	100.0	34.3	4.0	1.0	4.0	2.6	5.5	15.5	15.8	1.2	9.8	6.3
Female (111,100)	100.0	31.3	5.2	0.9	6.8	2.4	4.8	18.8	11.7	2.3	10.0	57.9
Race												
White (181,400)	100.0	33.4	4.7	0.8	5.9	2.2	5.2	17.0	13.2	1.8	9.6	6.1
Black (16,700)	100.0	29.3	3.6	[1]1.7	[1]1.7	4.1	4.6	16.1	16.1	[1]2.1	14.0	6.7
Other (5,600)	100.0	21.4	[1]5.2	[1]2.1	[1]4.2	[1]6.6	[1]3.3	27.6	17.3	[1]2.0	[1]7.1	[1]3.1
Age												
16-19 (16,800)	100.0	32.3	9.4	[1]0.7	[1]0.3	7.3	[1]1.1	12.3	22.5	[1]0.7	8.2	5.1
20-24 (37,300)	100.0	37.8	6.6	[1]0.2	[1]0.7	1.7	[1]0.8	19.7	17.2	[1]0.6	7.6	7.1
25-34 (50,300)	100.0	38.2	3.2	1.3	[1]0.8	1.9	[1]1.0	24.6	15.5	[1]0.2	8.1	5.1
35-49 (40,600)	100.0	35.9	3.2	1.4	3.0	1.3	4.3	18.2	13.0	[1]0.9	12.2	6.6
50-64 (34,400)	100.0	27.6	3.9	[1]1.4	9.2	1.5	8.5	12.1	11.1	3.6	15.1	6.1
65 and over (34,300)	100.0	15.4	5.0	[1]0.2	25.5	5.2	19.4	7.3	2.2	6.7	7.0	4.3
Victimization experience												
Not victimized (114,100)	100.0	29.4	5.2	0.7	7.2	2.6	6.2	17.2	12.4	2.0	11.0	6.1
Victimized (89,600)	100.0	36.9	4.0	1.3	3.5	2.4	3.6	17.4	15.0	1.6	8.4	6.0

NOTE: Data based on question 8b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 28. Places usually visited for evening entertainment

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Inside city	Outside city	About equal	Not available
All persons (429,700)	100.0	77.8	15.0	7.2	[1]0.1
Sex					
Male (212,600)	100.0	77.4	14.9	7.5	[1]0.1
Female (217,200)	100.0	78.1	15.0	6.9	[1]0.1
Race					
White (393,400)	100.0	77.2	15.5	7.2	[1]0.1
Black (26,900)	100.0	85.5	7.7	6.8	[1]0.0
Other (9,400)	100.0	80.6	12.1	7.3	[1]0.0
Age					
16-19 (51,200)	100.0	80.0	14.6	5.2	[1]0.1
20-24 (72,300)	100.0	76.9	16.3	6.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (105,100)	100.0	78.5	14.5	7.0	[1]0.1
35-49 (93,900)	100.0	77.7	14.7	7.5	[1]0.1
50-64 (73,300)	100.0	75.6	15.3	8.9	[1]0.1
65 and over (33,000)	100.0	78.5	13.9	7.6	[1]0.0
Victimization experience					
Not victimized (245,400)	100.0	77.9	14.6	7.4	[1]0.1
Victimized (184,300)	100.0	77.5	15.4	7.0	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 8d. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 30. Most important reason for usually seeking evening entertainment inside or outside the city

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Type of place and population characteristic	Total	Convenience, etc.	Parking, traffic	Crime in other place	More to do	Prefer facilities	Other area more expensive	Friends, relatives	Other and not available
Persons entertained inside city									
All persons (334,100)	100.0	66.5	0.7	[1]0.1	6.0	20.0	1.2	3.8	1.7
Sex									
Male (164,600)	100.0	66.4	0.7	[1]0.1	6.9	19.6	1.3	3.2	1.8
Female (169,500)	100.0	66.5	0.8	[1]0.1	5.2	20.4	1.0	4.5	1.5
Race									
White (305,200)	100.0	65.9	0.7	[1]0.1	6.3	20.8	1.0	3.6	1.6
Black (21,300)	100.0	73.4	[1]0.6	[1]0.0	3.3	11.0	3.1	5.4	3.2
Other (7,600)	100.0	71.5	[1]1.4	[1]0.0	[1]4.8	12.0	[1]0.7	8.1	[1]1.6
Age									
16-19 (41,000)	100.0	72.8	[1]0.9	[1]0.3	6.9	9.9	1.3	6.6	1.3
20-24 (56,400)	100.0	68.6	[1]0.5	[1]0.0	7.9	17.1	1.3	2.9	1.7
25-34 (82,500)	100.0	64.7	[1]0.4	[1]0.1	7.3	21.8	1.2	2.3	2.2
35-49 (73,000)	100.0	65.1	[1]0.6	[1]0.1	5.6	23.7	1.1	2.8	1.0
50-64 (55,400)	100.0	65.1	1.2	[1]0.1	4.1	22.3	1.2	3.8	2.2
65 and over (25,900)	100.0	64.4	[1]1.1	[1]0.0	2.2	21.3	[1]0.6	9.2	[1]1.1
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (191,200)	100.0	65.8	0.9	[1]0.0	5.7	20.9	1.0	3.9	1.8
Victimized (142,900)	100.0	67.4	0.6	[1]0.2	6.5	18.7	1.3	3.8	1.6
Persons entertained outside city									
All persons (64,300)	100.0	41.9	5.2	2.2	4.7	32.2	1.9	8.0	3.8
Sex									
Male (31,700)	100.0	44.1	5.6	1.9	4.6	30.7	2.2	6.5	4.3
Female (32,600)	100.0	39.7	4.7	2.6	4.9	33.7	1.6	9.4	[1]0.3
Race									
White (61,300)	100.0	42.2	5.3	2.3	4.8	32.4	1.7	7.7	3.7
Black (1,900)	100.0	31.8	[1]2.6	[1]3.0	[1]3.4	36.9	[1]3.0	[1]16.3	[1]0
Other (1,100)	100.0	44.8	[1]4.4	[1]0.0	[1]5.3	[1]14.7	[1]9.9	[1]6.1	[1]14.9
Age									
16-19 (7,500)	100.0	41.1	[1]3.3	[1]4.0	7.2	23.8	[1]2.4	15.9	[1]2.4
20-24 (11,900)	100.0	36.6	[1]3.1	[1]4.1	8.6	31.6	[1]0.5	11.5	[1]4.1
25-34 (15,200)	100.0	45.1	5.3	[1]2.4	5.9	30.2	[1]2.4	4.3	4.3
35-49 (13,800)	100.0	44.4	5.9	[1]1.2	[1]2.1	36.9	[1]2.1	3.7	3.7
50-64 (11,200)	100.0	42.1	8.3	[1]1.0	[1]2.0	34.7	[1]1.0	6.8	[1]4.1
65 and over (4,600)	100.0	38.4	[1]3.7	[1]0.0	[1]1.2	34.6	[1]5.0	13.5	[1]3.7
Victimization experience									
Not victimized (35,900)	100.0	44.0	4.9	1.5	3.7	31.4	2.3	9.1	3.1
Victimized (28,400)	100.0	39.2	5.5	3.2	6.1	33.3	[1]1.4	6.5	4.8

NOTE: Data based on question 8e. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 31. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
All persons (539,600)	100.0	58.7	30.4	6.8	3.8	0.2
Sex						
Male (254,600)	100.0	58.0	30.9	7.7	3.2	[1]0.1
Female (285,000)	100.0	59.4	30.0	6.0	4.4	0.2
Race						
White (487,900)	100.0	60.6	29.3	6.3	3.6	0.2
Black (37,800)	100.0	36.0	45.4	13.7	4.6	[1]0.3
Other (13,900)	100.0	55.5	29.3	6.7	8.4	[1]0.0
Age						
16-19 (55,800)	100.0	44.3	42.8	9.2	3.6	[1]0.1
20-24 (79,600)	100.0	44.0	42.1	10.0	3.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (118,000)	100.0	53.1	34.6	8.6	3.5	[1]0.2
35-49 (118,100)	100.0	63.4	27.5	5.6	3.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (102,600)	100.0	70.8	20.5	4.7	3.6	[1]0.3
65 and over (65,600)	100.0	71.7	18.8	3.4	5.8	[1]0.3
Victimization experience						
Not victimized (321,400)	100.0	63.0	27.7	4.9	4.2	0.2
Victimized (218,200)	100.0	52.4	34.4	9.7	3.3	[1]0.1

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 32. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Sex and age						
Male						
16-19 (26,900)	100.0	46.6	39.8	9.3	4.1	[1]0.2
20-24 (38,600)	100.0	41.9	43.1	11.9	3.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (58,000)	100.0	52.1	34.4	10.8	2.6	[1]0.1
35-49 (56,800)	100.0	64.4	27.2	5.0	3.4	[1]0.0
50-64 (46,800)	100.0	70.6	21.6	4.9	2.7	[1]0.3
65 and over (27,400)	100.0	69.6	21.3	4.2	4.4	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (28,900)	100.0	42.2	45.5	9.1	3.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (41,000)	100.0	46.0	41.2	8.1	4.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (60,000)	100.0	54.0	34.9	6.4	4.3	[1]0.3
35-49 (61,200)	100.0	62.5	27.8	6.1	3.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (55,800)	100.0	71.0	19.7	4.6	4.3	[1]0.4
65 and over (38,100)	100.0	73.2	17.0	2.8	6.8	[1]0.2
Race and age						
White						
16-19 (48,700)	100.0	47.5	40.1	8.7	3.6	[1]0.1
20-24 (72,000)	100.0	45.1	41.5	9.6	3.7	[1]0.2
25-34 (106,700)	100.0	54.4	34.2	8.0	3.3	[1]0.2
35-49 (102,700)	100.0	66.2	26.0	4.8	3.0	[1]0.0
50-64 (95,400)	100.0	72.2	19.8	4.3	3.4	[1]0.3
65 and over (62,400)	100.0	72.3	18.3	3.4	5.7	[1]0.3
Black						
16-19 (5,500)	100.0	22.0	61.0	13.2	[1]3.8	[1]0.0
20-24 (5,800)	100.0	30.1	49.6	18.2	[1]2.1	[1]0.0
25-34 (7,500)	100.0	27.0	49.4	18.5	[1]4.2	[1]0.8
35-49 (11,000)	100.0	40.3	41.3	12.6	5.8	[1]0.0
50-64 (5,400)	100.0	48.0	36.6	10.8	[1]3.5	[1]1.1
65 and over (2,700)	100.0	60.5	27.8	[1]2.1	[1]9.7	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 33. Opinion about local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Good	Average	Poor	Don't know	Not available
Race, sex, and age						
White						
Male						
16-19 (23,700)	100.0	49.8	36.9	9.1	4.0	[1]0.3
20-24 (34,900)	100.0	43.1	42.6	11.3	3.0	[1]0.0
25-34 (53,100)	100.0	53.4	33.8	10.2	2.5	[1]0.0
35-49 (49,700)	100.0	67.2	25.5	4.4	3.0	[illegible]
50-64 (43,500)	100.0	72.0	20.7	4.6	2.5	[1]0.1
65 and over (26,000)	100.0	70.2	20.7	4.0	4.6	[1]0.4
Female						
16-19 (25,000)	100.0	45.4	43.2	8.3	3.2	[1]0.0
20-24 (37,100)	100.0	47.0	40.4	7.9	4.3	[1]0.3
25-34 (53,700)	100.0	55.3	34.6	5.8	4.0	[1]0.3
35-49 (52,900)	100.0	65.3	26.5	5.1	3.1	[1]0.0
50-64 (52,000)	100.0	72.4	19.0	4.1	4.1	[1]0.4
65 and over (36,400)	100.0	73.8	16.6	2.9	6.4	[1]0.2
Black						
Male						
16-19 (2,300)	100.0	27.5	56.9	[1]11.8	[1]3.7	[1]0.0
20-24 (2,800)	100.0	32.1	42.8	22.7	[1]2.4	[1]0.0
25-34 (3,400)	100.0	24.0	50.7	21.8	[1]1.7	[1]1.8
35-49 (5,300)	100.0	39.6	42.4	11.5	[1]6.5	[1]0.0
50-64 (2,400)	100.0	50.1	40.1	[1]7.3	[1]0.0	[1]2.5
65 and over (1,100)	100.0	67.7	[1]27.3	[1]5.0	[1]0.0	[1]0.0
Female						
16-19 (3,200)	100.0	18.2	63.9	[1]14.1	[1]3.8	[illegible]
20-24 (2,900)	100.0	28.1	56.2	[1]13.9	[1]1.8	[1]0.0
25-34 (4,200)	100.0	29.5	48.4	15.9	[1]6.2	[1]0.0
35-49 (5,700)	100.0	41.0	40.3	13.6	[1]5.2	[1]0.0
50-64 (3,000)	100.0	46.3	33.7	[1]13.6	[1]6.3	[1]0.0
65 and over (1,600)	100.0	55.3	[1]28.1	[1]0.0	[1]16.6	[1]0.0

NOTE: Data based on question 14a. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 34. Whether or not local police performance needs improvement

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Yes	No	Not available
All persons (518,000)	100.0	81.4	17.0	1.6
Sex				
Male (246,000)	100.0	82.2	16.1	1.7
Female (272,000)	100.0	80.7	17.8	1.5
Race				
White (469,300)	100.0	81.1	17.4	1.6
Black (36,000)	100.0	88.2	10.0	1.8
Other (12,700)	100.0	75.3	23.5	[1]1.3
Age				
16-19 (53,800)	100.0	85.3	13.1	1.6
20-24 (76,500)	100.0	86.4	12.0	1.6
25-34 (113,600)	100.0	85.5	13.2	1.3
35-49 (114,000)	100.0	80.2	17.4	2.4
50-64 (98,600)	100.0	76.7	21.9	1.4
65 and over (61,600)	100.0	74.2	25.1	[1]0.7
Victimization experience				
Not victimized (307,400)	100.0	79.3	19.4	1.3
Victimized (210,700)	100.0	84.5	13.5	2.1

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 35. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Most important measure	All persons (309,400)	Sex		Race			Age						Victimization experience	
		Male (155,200)	Female (154,200)	White (277,800)	Black (24,700)	Other (6,900)	16-19 (32,300)	20-24 (48,600)	25-34 (75,900)	35-49 (69,400)	50-64 (54,200)	65 and over (29,000)	Not victimized (167,800)	Victimized (141,600)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Personnel resources														
Total	30.9	32.3	29.4	32.3	14.8	30.4	14.6	21.1	28.1	35.6	40.3	43.9	33.8	27.4
More police	24.0	24.7	23.4	25.2	10.3	24.7	11.8	14.2	19.7	28.5	32.0	40.1	27.1	20.4
Better training	6.9	7.6	6.0	7.1	4.4	[1]5.8	2.8	6.9	8.4	7.1	8.3	3.9	6.7	7.0
Operational practices														
Total	38.8	35.9	41.7	38.4	41.8	45.3	46.5	42.8	40.2	36.4	33.4	35.8	37.8	40.1
Focus on more important duties, etc.	11.6	13.4	9.7	12.0	8.0	7.5	16.9	15.7	12.6	9.1	8.5	6.1	10.4	13.0
Greater promptness, etc.	11.0	7.2	14.9	10.2	20.2	13.1	13.5	11.7	11.2	12.3	8.4	8.4	10.4	11.8
Increased traffic control	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	[1]0.2	[1]2.4	[1]0.4	[1]0.6	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.0
More police certain areas, times	14.9	14.2	15.6	14.9	13.4	22.2	15.7	13.8	14.4	13.9	15.2	18.7	15.4	14.2
Community relations														
Total	19.1	19.4	18.6	17.9	32.3	20.1	28.7	24.5	21.4	16.5	14.0	8.3	17.4	21.0
Courtesy, attitudes, etc.	16.7	17.0	16.3	16.1	24.1	13.5	24.8	20.6	18.8	14.9	12.6	7.3	15.3	18.3
Don't discriminate	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	8.3	6.5	3.9	3.9	2.7	1.6	1.4	[1]1.0	2.1	2.7
Other	11.2	12.3	10.2	11.4	11.0	[1]4.2	10.1	11.6	10.3	11.4	12.3	12.0	11.0	11.4

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.
[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 38. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Sex and age					
Male					
16-19 (16,400)	100.0	16.8	41.4	30.5	11.2
20-24 (24,200)	100.0	22.0	32.1	29.7	16.3
25-34 (39,300)	100.0	28.4	37.4	22.9	11.3
35-49 (34,900)	100.0	37.3	36.4	15.0	11.3
50-64 (27,400)	100.0	43.7	31.8	11.3	13.1
65 and over (13,000)	100.0	45.8	38.7	5.4	10.2
Female					
16-19 (15,900)	100.0	12.3	51.8	26.9	9.0
20-24 (24,500)	100.0	20.2	53.4	19.3	7.0
25-34 (36,500)	100.0	27.8	43.0	20.0	9.2
35-49 (34,500)	100.0	34.0	36.4	18.0	11.5
50-64 (26,800)	100.0	36.9	35.0	16.7	11.4
65 and over (16,100)	100.0	42.4	33.5	10.6	13.4
Race and age					
White					
16-19 (27,900)	100.0	15.8	48.1	27.1	9.1
20-24 (43,500)	100.0	22.3	44.0	22.4	11.3
25-34 (68,600)	100.0	29.3	39.5	20.6	10.6
35-49 (59,500)	100.0	38.0	33.8	15.6	12.6
50-64 (50,300)	100.0	40.9	33.4	13.3	12.3
65 and over (28,000)	100.0	44.4	35.9	7.7	11.9
Black					
16-19 (3,600)	100.0	[1]5.3	34.2	39.8	20.7
20-24 (4,600)	100.0	[1]9.0	36.0	40.6	14.4
25-34 (5,200)	100.0	[1]9.4	47.3	34.2	[1]9.0
35-49 (7,300)	100.0	20.0	49.8	26.1	[1]4.1
50-64 (3,100)	100.0	27.9	32.1	24.7	[1]15.3
65 and over (900)	100.0	[1]26.1	[1]39.1	[1]27.2	[1]7.6

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Table 37. Most important measure for improving local police performance

(Percent distribution of responses for the population age 16 and over)

Population characteristic	Total	Personnel resources	Operational practices	Community relations	Other
Race, sex, and age					
White					
Male					
16-19 (14,200)	100.0	18.0	44.4	27.7	9.9
20-24 (21,700)	100.0	22.9	34.1	27.0	16.1
25-34 (35,900)	100.0	29.8	37.9	20.7	11.6
35-49 (19,300)	100.0	6.1	52.7	21.8	19.4
50-64 (25,200)	100.0	44.3	32.3	10.7	12.7
65 and over (12,300)	100.0	46.0	38.7	5.1	10.2
Female					
16-19 (13,700)	100.0	13.4	51.9	26.4	8.2
20-24 (21,800)	100.0	21.8	53.7	17.9	6.6
25-34 (32,800)	100.0	28.7	41.3	20.4	9.4
35-49 (19,900)	100.0	5.4	50.1	25.6	18.9
50-64 (25,100)	100.0	37.5	34.5	16.0	12.0
65 and over (15,600)	100.0	43.3	33.6	9.8	13.3
Black					
Male					
16-19 (1,600)	100.0	[1]3.7	[1]21.6	48.1	[1]26.5
20-24 (2,300)	100.0	[1]12.2	[1]15.7	52.8	[1]19.2
25-34 (2,500)	100.0	9.6	30.4	51.2	[1]8.8
35-49 (3,700)	100.0	19.5	52.1	24.9	[1]3.4
50-64 (1,600)	100.0	31.7	[1]21.1	[1]21.7	[1]25.4
65 and over (500)	100.0	[1]38.0	[1]48.0	[1]14.0	[1]0.0
Female					
16-19 (2,000)	100.0	[1]6.2	44.6	33.3	[1]15.9
20-24 (2,300)	100.0	[1]5.7	55.9	28.4	[1]10.0
25-34 (2,700)	100.0	[1]9.6	62.6	18.5	[1]9.3
35-49 (3,500)	100.0	20.4	47.3	27.4	[1]4.8
50-64 (1,500)	100.0	[1]23.8	44.2	[1]27.9	[1]4.1
65 and over ([1]400)	100.0	[1]11.6	[1]30.2	[1]41.9	[1]16.3

NOTE: Data based on question 14b. Detail may not add to total because of rounding. Figures in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[1]Estimate, based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases, is statistically unreliable.

Appendix II

Survey Instrument

Form NCS 6, the attitude survey instrument, contains two batteries of questions. The first of these, covering items 1 through 7, was used to elicit data from a knowledgeable adult member of each household (i.e., the household respondent). Questions 8 through 16 were asked directly of each household member age 16 and over, including the household respondent. Unlike the procedure followed in the victimization component of the survey, there was no provision for proxy responses on behalf of individuals who were absent or incapacitated during the interviewing period.

Data on the characteristics of those interviewed, as well as details concerning any experiences as victims of the measured crimes, were gathered with separate instruments, Forms NCS 3 and 4, which were administered immediately after NCS 6. Following is a facsimile of the latter questionnaire; supplemental forms were available for use in households where more than three persons were interviewed. Facsimilies of Forms NCS 3 and 4 have not been included in this report, but can be found in *Criminal Victimization Surveys in San Diego*, 1977.

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O.M.B. No. 41-S72002; Approval Expires June 30, 1972

Form NCS-6
10-2-72

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY
CENTRAL CITIES SAMPLE

ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is confidential by law (Title 13, U.S. Code). It may be seen only by sworn Census employees and may be used only for statistical purposes.

A. Control number

PSU	Serial	Panel	HH	Segment

B. Name of household head

C. Reason for noninterview

(310) 1 ☐ TYPE A → 7 2 ☐ TYPE B 3 ☐ TYPE C

Race of head
(311) 1 ☐ White
2 ☐ Negro
3 ☐ Other

TYPE Z → 7
Interview not obtained for –
Line number

(312) _____
(313) _____
(314) _____
(315) _____

CENSUS USE ONLY

(316) | (317) | (318) | (319)

HOUSEHOLD ATTITUDE QUESTIONS
Ask only household respondent

Before we get to the major portion of the survey, I would like to ask you a few questions related to subjects which seem to be of some concern to people. These questions ask you what you think, what you feel, your attitudes and opinions.

1. How long have you lived at this address?

(320) 1 ☐ Less than 1 year
2 ☐ 1–2 years
3 ☐ 3–5 years
} ASK 2a
4 ☐ More than 5 years – SKIP to 3a

2a. Why did you select this particular neighborhood? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(321) 1 ☐ Neighborhood characteristics – type of neighbors, environment, streets, parks, etc.
2 ☐ Good schools
3 ☐ Safe from crime
4 ☐ Only place housing could be found, lack of choice
5 ☐ Price was right
6 ☐ Location – close to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc.
7 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
8 ☐ Always lived in this neighborhood
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(322) _____ *Enter item number*

3a. Where did you live before you moved here?

(323) 1 ☐ Outside U.S.
2 ☐ Inside limits of this city
} SKIP to 4a
3 ☐ Somewhere else in U.S. – *Specify* → 7

_____ State

_____ County

b. Did you live inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?

(324) 1 ☐ No
2 ☐ Yes – *Enter name of city, town, etc.* → 7

(325) _____

4a. Why did you leave there? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(326) 1 ☐ Location – closer to job, family, friends, school, shopping, etc., here
2 ☐ House (apartment) or property characteristics – size, quality, yard space, etc.
3 ☐ Wanted better housing, own home
4 ☐ Wanted cheaper housing
5 ☐ No choice – evicted, building demolished, condemned, etc.
6 ☐ Change in living arrangements – marital status, wanted to live alone, etc.
7 ☐ Bad element moving in
8 ☐ Crime in old neighborhood, afraid
9 ☐ Didn't like neighborhood characteristics – environment, problems with neighbors, etc.
10 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say was the most important?

(327) _____ *Enter item number*

5a. Is there anything you don't like about this neighborhood?

(328) 0 ☐ No – SKIP to 6a
Yes – What? Anything else? *(Mark all that apply)*

(329) 1 ☐ Traffic, parking
2 ☐ Environmental problems – trash, noise, overcrowding, etc.
3 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
4 ☐ Public transportation problem
5 ☐ Inadequate schools, shopping facilities, etc.
6 ☐ Bad element moving in
7 ☐ Problems with neighbors, characteristics of neighbors
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one answer)

b. Which problem would you say is the most serious?

(330) _____ *Enter item number*

6a. Do you do your major food shopping in this neighborhood?

(331) 0 ☐ Yes – SKIP to 7a
No – Why not? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(332) 1 ☐ No stores in neighborhood, others more convenient
2 ☐ Stores in neighborhood inadequate, prefers (better) stores elsewhere
3 ☐ High prices, commissary or PX cheaper
4 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
5 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

b. Which reason would you say is the most important?

(333) _____ *Enter item number*

7a. When you shop for things other than food, such as clothing and general merchandise, do you USUALLY go to suburban or neighborhood shopping centers or do you shop "downtown?"

(334) 1 ☐ Suburban or neighborhood
2 ☐ Downtown

b. Why is that? Any other reason? *(Mark all that apply)*

(335) 1 ☐ Better parking, less traffic
2 ☐ Better transportation
3 ☐ More convenient
4 ☐ Better selection, more stores, more choice
5 ☐ Afraid of crime
6 ☐ Store hours better
7 ☐ Better prices
8 ☐ Prefers (better) stores, location, service, employees
9 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

c. Which one would you say is the most important reason?

(336) _____ *Enter item number*

INTERVIEWER – *Complete interview with household respondent, beginning with Individual Attitude Questions.*

INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDE QUESTIONS – Ask each household member 16 or older

KEYER – BEGIN NEW RECORD

337 Line number | Name

338 **10a. How often do you go out in the evening for entertainment, such as to restaurants, theaters, etc.?**
1 ☐ Once a week or more
2 ☐ Less than once a week – more than once a month
3 ☐ About once a month
4 ☐ 2 or 3 times a year
5 ☐ Less than 2 or 3 times a year or never

339 **b. Do you go to these places more or less now than you did a year or two ago?**
1 ☐ About the same – *SKIP to Check Item A*
2 ☐ More
3 ☐ Less
→ **Why? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

340
1 ☐ Money situation
2 ☐ Places to go, people to go with
3 ☐ Convenience
4 ☐ Health (own)
5 ☐ Transportation
6 ☐ Age
7 ☐ Family reasons (marriage, children, parents)
8 ☐ Activities, job, school
9 ☐ Crime or fear of crime
10 ☐ Want to, like to, enjoyment
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* ▼

(If more than one reason)

341 **c. Which reason would you say is the most important?**
_____ *Enter item number*

CHECK ITEM A ▶ Is box 1, 2, or 3 marked in 8a? ☐ No – *SKIP to 9a* ☐ Yes – *ASK 8d*

342 **d. When you go out to restaurants or theaters in the evening, is it usually in the city or outside of the city?**
1 ☐ Usually in the city
2 ☐ Usually outside of the city
3 ☐ About equal – *SKIP to 9a*

343 **e. Why do you usually go (outside the city/in the city)? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*
1 ☐ More convenient, familiar, easier to get there, only place available
2 ☐ Parking problems, traffic
3 ☐ Too much crime in other place
4 ☐ More to do
5 ☐ Prefer (better) facilities (restaurants, theaters, etc.)
6 ☐ More expensive in other area
7 ☐ Because of friends, relatives
8 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one reason)

344 **f. Which reason would you say is the most important?**
_____ *Enter item number*

345 **9a. Now I'd like to get your opinions about crime in general. Within the past year or two, do you think that crime in your neighborhood has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?**
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
3 ☐ Same – *SKIP to c*
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to c*
5 ☐ Haven't lived here that long – *SKIP to c*

346 **b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in your neighborhood has (increased/decreased)?**
0 ☐ No
Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** _____

☐☐ _____

347 **c. How about any crimes which may be happening in your neighborhood – would you say they are committed mostly by the people who live here in this neighborhood or mostly by outsiders?**
1 ☐ No crimes happening in neighborhood
2 ☐ People living here
3 ☐ Outsiders
4 ☐ Equally by both
5 ☐ Don't know

348 **10a. Within the past year or two do you think that crime in the United States has increased, decreased, or remained about the same?**
1 ☐ Increased
2 ☐ Decreased
→ *ASK b*
3 ☐ Same
4 ☐ Don't know
→ *SKIP to 11a*

349 **b. Were you thinking about any specific kinds of crimes when you said you think crime in the U.S. has (increased/decreased)?**
0 ☐ No
Yes – **What kinds of crimes?** _____

☐☐ _____

350 **11a. How safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood AT NIGHT?**
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

351 **b. How about DURING THE DAY – how safe do you feel or would you feel being out alone in your neighborhood?**
1 ☐ Very safe
2 ☐ Reasonably safe
3 ☐ Somewhat unsafe
4 ☐ Very unsafe

CHECK ITEM B ▶ Look at 11a and b. Was box 3 or 4 marked in either item?
☐ Yes – *ASK 11c* ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*

352 **11c. Is the neighborhood dangerous enough to make you think seriously about moving somewhere else?**
0 ☐ No – *SKIP to 12*
Yes – **Why don't you? Any other reason?** *(Mark all that apply)*

353
1 ☐ Can't afford to
2 ☐ Can't find other housing
3 ☐ Relatives, friends nearby
4 ☐ Convenient to work, etc.
5 ☐ Plan to move soon
6 ☐ Health or age
7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ▼

(If more than one reason)

354 **d. Which reason would you say is the most important?**
_____ *Enter item number*

355 **12. How do you think your neighborhood compares with others in this metropolitan area in terms of crime? Would you say it is –**
1 ☐ Much more dangerous?
2 ☐ More dangerous?
3 ☐ About average?
4 ☐ Less dangerous?
5 ☐ Much less dangerous?

356 **13a. Are there some parts of this metropolitan area where you have a reason to go or would like to go DURING THE DAY, but are afraid in because of fear of crime?**
0 ☐ No
Yes – **Which section(s)?** _____

357 _____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

358 **b. How about AT NIGHT – are there some parts of this area where you have a reason to go or would like to go but are afraid to because of fear of crime?**
0 ☐ No
Yes – **Which section(s)?** _____

359 _____ ← *Number of specific places mentioned*

360 **14a. Would you say, in general, that your local police are doing a good job, an average job, or a poor job?**
1 ☐ Good
2 ☐ Average
3 ☐ Poor
4 ☐ Don't know – *SKIP to 15a*

361 **b. In what ways could they improve? Any other ways?** *(Mark all that apply)*
1 ☐ No improvement needed – *SKIP to 15a*
2 ☐ Hire more policemen
3 ☐ Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc.
4 ☐ Be more prompt, responsive, alert
5 ☐ Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies
6 ☐ Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations
7 ☐ Don't discriminate
8 ☐ Need more traffic control
9 ☐ Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times
10 ☐ Don't know
11 ☐ Other – *Specify* _____

(If more than one way)

362 **c. Which would you say is the most important?**
_____ *Enter item number*

363 **15a. Now I have some more questions about your opinions concerning crime. Please take this card.** *(Hand respondent Attitude Flashcard, NCS-574)* **Look at the FIRST set of statements. Which one do you agree with most?**
1 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE UP in the past few years
2 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed have GONE DOWN in the past few years
3 ☐ My chances of being attacked or robbed haven't changed in the past few years
4 ☐ No opinion

364 **b. Which of the SECOND group do you agree with most?**
1 ☐ Crime is LESS serious than the newspapers and TV say
2 ☐ Crime is MORE serious than the newspapers and TV say
3 ☐ Crime is about as serious as the newspapers and TV say
4 ☐ No opinion

365 **16a. Do you think PEOPLE IN GENERAL have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?**
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

366 **b. Do you think that most PEOPLE IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD have limited or changed their activities in the past few years because they are afraid of crime?**
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

367 **c. In general, have YOU limited or changed your activities in the past few years because of crime?**
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

▶ **INTERVIEWER** – *Continue interview with this respondent on NCS-3*

Appendix III

Technical information and reliability of the estimates

Survey results contained in this publication are based on data gathered during early 1974 from persons residing within the city limits of San Diego, including those living in certain types of group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Nonresidents of the city, including tourists and commuters, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, crewmembers of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, were not under consideration. With these exceptions, all persons age 16 and over living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Each interviewer's first contact with a unit selected for the survey was in person, and, if it were not possible to secure interviews with all eligible members of the household during the initial visit, interviews by telephone were permissible thereafter. Proxy responses were not permitted for the attitude survey. Survey records were processed and weighted, yielding results representative both of the city's population as a whole and of various sectors within the population. Because they are based on a sample survey rather than a complete enumeration, the results are estimates.

Sample design and size

Estimates from the survey are based on data obtained from a stratified sample. The basic frame from which the attitude sample was drawn—the city's complete housing inventory, as determined by the 1970 Census of Population and Housing—was the same as that for the victimization survey. A determination was made that a sample roughly half the size of the victimization sample would yield enough attitudinal data on which to base reliable estimates. For the purpose of selecting the victimization sample, the city's housing units were distributed among 105 strata on the basis of various characteristics. Occupied units, which comprised the majority, were grouped into 100 strata defined by a combination of the following characteristics: type of tenure (owned or rented); number of household members (five categories); household income (five categories); and race of head of household (white or other than white). Housing units vacant at the time of the Census were assigned to an additional four strata, where they were distributed on the basis of rental or property value. A single stratum incorporated group quarters.

To account for units built after the 1970 Census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing within the city. This enabled the proper representation in the survey of persons occupying housing built after 1970.

In order to develop the half sample required for the attitude survey, each unit was randomly assigned to 1 of 12 panels, with units in the first 6 panels being designated for the attitude survey. This procedure resulted in the selection of 5,851 housing units. During the survey period, 830 of these units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, temporarily occupied by nonresidents, or otherwise ineligible for both the victimization and attitude surveys. At an additional 115 units visited by interviewers it was impossible to conduct interviews because the occupants could not be reached after repeated calls, did not wish to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for other reasons. Therefore, interviews were taken with the occupants of 4,906 housing units, and the rate of participation among units qualified for interviewing was 97.7 percent. Participating units were occupied by a total of 9,521 persons age 16 and over, or an average of 1.9 residents of the relevant ages per unit. Interviews were conducted with 9,125 of these persons, resulting in a response rate of 96.0 percent among eligible residents.

Estimation procedure

Data records generated by the attitude survey were assigned either of two sets of final tabulation weights, one for the records of individual respondents and another for those of household respondents. In each case, the final weight was the product of two elements—a factor of roughly twice the weight used in tabulating victimization data estimates and a ratio estimation factor. The following steps determined the tabulation weight for personal victimization data and were, therefore, an integral part of the estimation procedure for attitude data gathered from individual respondents: (1) a basic weight, reflecting the selected unit's probability of being included in the sample; (2) a factor to compensate for the subsampling of units, a situation that arose in instances where the interviewer discovered many more units at the sample address than had been listed in the decennial Census; (3) a within-household noninterview adjustment to account for situations where at least one but not all eligible persons in a household were interviewed; (4) a household noninterview adjustment to account for households qualified to participate in the survey but from which an interview was not obtained; (5) a household ratio estimate factor for bringing estimates developed from the

sample of 1970 housing units into adjustment with the complete Census count of such units; and (6) a population ratio estimate factor that brought the sample estimate into accord with post-Census estimates of the population age 12 and over and adjusted the data for possible biases resulting from undercoverage or overcoverage of the population.

The household ratio estimation procedure (step 5) achieved a slight reduction in the extent of sampling variability, thereby reducing the margin of error in the tabulated survey results. It also compensated for the exclusion from each stratum of any households already included in samples for certain other Census Bureau programs. The household ratio estimator was not applied to interview records gathered from residents of group quarters or of units constructed after the Census. For household victimization data (and attitude data from household respondents), the final weight incorporated all of the steps described above except the third and sixth.

The ratio estimation factor, second element of the final weight, was an adjustment for bringing data from the attitude survey (which, as indicated, was based on a half sample) into accord with data from the victimization survey (based on the whole sample). This adjustment, required because the attitude sample was randomly constructed from the victimization sample, was used for the age, sex, and race characteristics of respondents.

Reliability of estimates

As previously noted, survey results contained in this report are estimates. Despite the precautions taken to minimize sampling variability, the estimates are subject to errors arising from the fact that the sample employed was only one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples may vary somewhat; they also may differ from figures developed from the average of all possible samples, even if the surveys were administered with the same schedules, instructions, and interviewers.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a gauge of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The average value of all possible samples may or may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that a survey-derived estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than one standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be 2.0 times the standard error; and 99 out of 100 chances that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68 percent confidence interval is defined as the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 in 100 that the average value of all possible samples would fall within that range. Similarly, the 95 percent confidence interval is defined as the estimate plus or minus two standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error, chiefly affecting the accuracy of the distinction between victims and nonvictims. A major source of nonsampling error is related to the ability of respondents to recall whether or not they were victimized during the 12 months prior to the time of interview. Research on recall indicates that the ability to remember a crime varies with the time interval between victimization and interview, the type of crime, and, perhaps, the sociodemographic characteristics of the respondent. Taken together, recall problems may result in an understatement of the "true" number of victimized persons and households, as defined for the purpose of this report. Another source of nonsampling error pertaining to victimization experience involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 12-month reference period victimizations that occurred before or after the close of the period.

Although the problems of recall and telescoping probably weakened the differentiation between victims and nonvictims, these would *not* have affected the data on personal attitudes or behavior. Nevertheless, such data may have been affected by nonsampling errors resulting from incomplete or erroneous responses, systematic mistakes introduced by interviewers, and improper coding and processing of data. Many of these errors also would occur in a complete census. Quality control measures, such as interviewer observation and a reinterview program, as well as edit procedures in the field and at the clerical and computer processing stages, were utilized to keep such errors at an acceptably low level. As calculated for this survey, the standard errors partially measure only those random nonsampling errors arising from response and interviewer errors; they do not, however, take into account any systematic biases in the data.

Regarding the reliability of data, it should be noted that estimates based on zero or on about 10 or fewer sample cases have been considered unreliable. Such estimates are identified in footnotes to the data tables and were not used for purposes of analysis in this report. For San Diego, a minimum weighted estimate of 500 was considered statistically reliable, as was any percentage based on such a figure.

Computation and application of the standard error

For survey estimates relevant to either the individual or household respondents, standard errors displayed on tables at the end of this appendix can be used for gauging sampling variability. These errors are approximations and suggest an order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise error associated with any given estimate. Table I contains standard error approximations applicable to information from individual respondents and Table II gives errors for data derived from household respondents. For percentages not specifically listed in the tables, linear interpolation must be used to approximate the standard error.

To illustrate the application of standard errors in measuring sampling variability, Data Table 1 in this report shows that 74.8 percent of all San Diego residents age 16 and over (539,600 persons) believed crime in the United States had increased. Two-way linear interpolation of data listed in Table I would yield a standard error of about 0.5 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated percentage of 74.8 would be within 0.5 percentage points of the average result from all possible samples; i.e., the 68 percent confidence interval associated with the estimate would be from 74.3 to 75.3. Furthermore, the chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimated percentage would be roughly within one percentage point of the average for all samples; i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be about 73.8 to 75.8 percent. Standard errors associated with data from household respondents are calculated in the same manner, using Table II.

In comparing two sample estimates, the standard error of the difference between the two figures is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the standard errors of each estimate considered separately. As an example, Data Table 12 shows that 47.6 percent of males and 18.9 percent of females felt very safe when out alone in the neighborhood at night, a difference of 28.7 percentage points. The standard error for each estimate, determined by interpolation, was about 0.9 (males) and 0.7 (females). Using the formula described previously, the standard error of the difference between 47.6 and 18.9 percent is expressed as $\sqrt{(0.9)^2 + (0.7)^2}$, which equals approximately 1.1. Thus, the confidence interval at one standard error around the difference of 28.7 would be from 27.6 to 29.8 (28.7 plus or minus 1.1) and at two standard errors from 26.5 to 30.9. The ratio of a difference to its standard error defines a value that can be equated to a level of significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95 percent confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between about 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95 percent; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90 percent. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (28.7) to the standard error (1.1) is equal to 26.1, a figure well above the 2.0 minimum level of confidence applied in this report. Thus, it was concluded that the difference between the two proportions was statistically significant. For data gathered from household respondents, the significance of differences between two sample estimates is tested by the same procedure, using standard errors in Table II.

Table I. Individual respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by individual respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	8.8	13.8	19.2	26.4	38.1	44.0
250	5.5	8.7	12.1	16.7	24.1	27.9
500	3.9	6.2	8.6	11.8	17.1	19.7
1,000	2.8	4.4	6.1	8.4	12.1	13.9
2,500	1.8	2.8	3.8	5.3	7.6	8.8
5,000	1.2	1.9	2.7	3.7	5.4	6.2
10,000	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.8	4.4
25,000	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.4	2.8
50,000	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.0
100,000	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4
250,000	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9
500,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
1,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 1-18 and 27-37.

Table II. Household respondent data: Standard error approximations for estimated percentages

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percent	Estimated percent of answers by household respondents					
	1.0 or 99.0	2.5 or 97.5	5.0 or 95.0	10.0 or 90.0	25.0 or 75.0	50.0
100	7.2	11.3	15.8	21.7	31.3	36.2
250	4.6	7.1	10.0	13.7	19.8	22.9
500	3.2	5.1	7.1	9.7	14.0	16.2
1,000	2.3	3.6	5.0	6.9	9.9	11.4
2,500	1.4	2.3	3.2	4.3	6.3	7.2
5,000	1.0	1.6	2.2	3.1	4.4	5.1
10,000	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.6
25,000	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.3
50,000	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
100,000	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1
250,000	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7
500,000	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

NOTE: The standard errors in this table are applicable to information in Data Tables 19-26.

Glossary

Age—The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Annual family income—Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of the household is excluded.

Assault—An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assault with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery.

Burglary—Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

Central city—The largest city of a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA).

Community relations—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Be more courteous, improve attitude, community relations" and "Don't discriminate."

Downtown shopping area—The central shopping district of the city where the respondent lives.

Evening entertainment—Refers to entertainment available in public places, such as restaurants, theaters, bowling alleys, nightclubs, bars, ice cream parlors, etc. Excludes club meetings, shopping, and social visits to the homes of relatives or acquaintances.

General merchandise shopping—Refers to shopping for goods other than food, such as clothing, furniture, housewares, etc.

Head of household—For classification purposes, only one individual per household can be the head person. In husband-wife households, the husband arbitrarily is considered to be the head. In other households, the head person is the individual so regarded by its members; generally, that person is the chief breadwinner.

Household—Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) Persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) Persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household attitude questions—Items 1 through 7 of Form NCS 6. For households that consist of more than one member, the questions apply to the entire household.

Household larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Household respondent—A knowledgeable adult member of the household, most frequently the head of household or that person's spouse. For each household, such a person answers the "household attitude questions."

Individual attitude questions—Items 8 through 16 of Form NCS 6. The questions apply to each person, not the entire household.

Individual respondent—Each person, age 16 and over, including the household respondent, who participates in the survey. All such persons answer the "individual questions."

Local police—The police force in the city where the respondent lives at the time of the interview.

Major food shopping—Refers to shopping for the bulk of the household's groceries.

Measured crimes—For the purpose of this report, the offenses are rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny, burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, as determined by the victimization component of the survey. Includes both completed and attempted acts that occurred during the 12 months prior to the month of interview.

Motor vehicle theft—Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts. Motor vehicles include automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Neighborhood—The general vicinity of the respondent's dwelling. The boundaries of a neighborhood define an area with which the respondent identifies.

Nonvictim—See "Not victimized," below.

Not victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons not categorized as "victimized" (see below) are considered "not victimized."

Offender—The perpetrator of a crime.

Operational practices—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes four response categories: "Concentrate on more important duties, serious crime, etc."; "Be more prompt, responsive, alert"; "Need more traffic control"; and "Need more policemen of particular type (foot, car) in certain areas or at certain times."

Personal larceny—Theft or attempted theft of property or cash, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender.

Personnel resources—Refers to question 14b (ways of improving police performance) and includes two response categories: "Hire more policemen" and "Improve training, raise qualifications or pay, recruitment policies."

Race—Determined by the interviewer upon observation, and asked only about persons not related to the head of household who were not present at the time of interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and/or persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape—Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization—See "Victimization rate," below.

Robbery—Theft or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Series victimizations—Three or more criminal events similar, if not identical, in nature and incurred by a person unable to identify separately the details of each act, or, in some cases, to recount accurately the total number of such acts. The term is applicable to each of the crimes measured by the victimization component of the survey.

Suburban or neighborhood shopping areas—Shopping centers of districts either outside the city limits or in outlying areas of the city near the respondent's residence.

Victim—See "Victimized," below.

Victimization—A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate—For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 households.

Victimized—For the purpose of this report, persons are regarded as "victimized" if they meet either of two criteria. (1) They personally experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the 12 months prior to the month of interview: rape, personal robbery, assault, or personal larceny. Or, (2) they are members of a household that experienced one or more of the following criminal victimizations during the same time frame: burglary, household larceny, or motor vehicle theft.

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USER EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

San Diego: Public Attitudes About Crime
NCJ-46245, SD–NCS–C–30

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4. Which parts of the report, if any, were difficult to understand or use? How could they be improved?

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